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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

1958 OUTLOOK ISSUE

October 1957
FOR RELEASE
OCT. 31, A.M.

The FEED SITUATION

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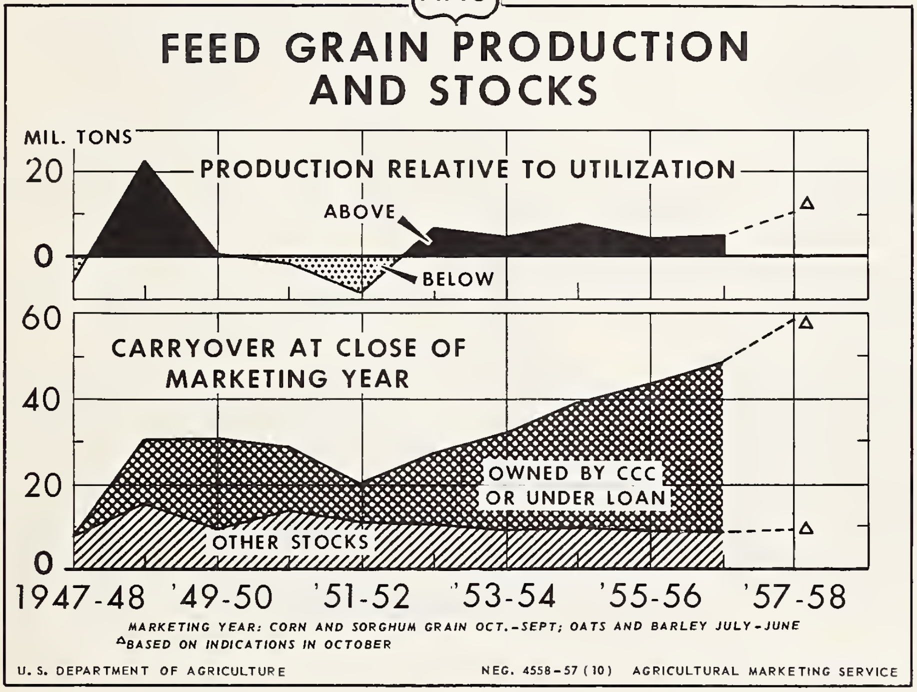

MARKETING YEAR: CORN AND SORGHUM GRAIN OCT.-SEPT; OATS AND BARLEY JULY-JUNE
ΔBASED ON INDICATIONS IN OCTOBER

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE   NEG. 4558-57 (10)   AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Feed grain production has exceeded total consumption in each of the last 5 years. This has resulted in a steady increase in stocks under the price support program. Total carryover reached a record level of 47 million tons this year, more than double that of 5 years ago. The record 1957 crop is expected to result in another increase in carryover stocks at the close of the 1957-58 season.

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AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Table 1.- Statistical Summary

PRICES

Item	Unit	1955		1956		1957		
		Aug.	Sept.	Aug.	Sept.	July	Aug.	Sept.
		Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
Grains and Hay								
Corn, No. 3 Yellow, Chicago	Bushel	1.31	1.31	1.57	1.56	1.34	1.31	1.26
Price received by farmers, U. S.	Bushel	1.30	1.24	1.45	1.43	1.23	1.23	1.15
Oats, No. 1 White, Chicago	Bushel	.607	.624	.774	.736	.716	.722	.737
No. 2 White, Minneapolis	Bushel	.588	.579	.727	.725	.665	.640	.655
Price received by farmers, U. S.	Bushel	.549	.563	.680	.681	.620	.577	.603
Barley, No. 3, Minneapolis	Bushel	1.17	1.13	1.21	1.18	1.06	1.12	1.16
Price received by farmers, U. S.	Bushel	.884	.899	.969	.959	.850	.830	.818
Grain sorghums, price received by farmers, U.S.	100 pounds	1.77	1.67	2.15	2.03	1.72	1.66	1.57
Wheat, No. 2 Hard Winter, Kansas City	Bushel	2.15	2.16	2.19	2.28	2.14	2.11	2.12
Hay, No. 1 Alfalfa, baled, Kansas City	Ton	22.50	28.00	26.60	32.15	25.50	26.50	26.60
Price received by farmers, baled, U. S.	Ton	20.10	20.40	20.10	20.70	17.60	18.00	18.20
Byproduct Feeds (bagged)								
Standard bran, Minneapolis	Ton	37.00	37.25	38.00	37.50	33.40	32.60	32.75
Buffalo	Ton	45.00	45.60	43.00	43.25	40.25	38.50	37.50
Price paid by farmers, U. S.	100 pounds	2.89	2.90	2.94	2.90	2.85	2.80	2.75
Standard middlings, Minneapolis	Ton	38.50	39.25	42.00	38.40	36.50	33.50	32.25
Buffalo	Ton	47.30	49.25	47.40	45.40	42.55	39.90	38.60
Price paid by farmers, U. S.	100 pounds	3.12	3.07	3.17	3.09	2.94	2.91	2.86
Soybean meal, 44 percent protein, Chicago	Ton	65.05	70.70	63.30	58.10	58.10	64.40	62.50
Price paid by farmers, U. S.	100 pounds	4.14	4.16	4.13	4.04	3.73	3.85	3.92
Cottonseed meal, 41 percent protein, Memphis	Ton	59.90	56.75	63.10	54.10	54.05	58.40	53.95
Price paid by farmers, U. S.	100 pounds	4.01	3.81	3.88	3.84	3.74	3.78	3.77
Linseed meal, 36 percent protein, Minneapolis	Ton	59.70	62.90	58.90	58.25	50.10	51.65	54.50
Peanut meal, 45 percent protein, S. E. milling points	Ton	62.00	65.00	56.00	53.00	46.05	47.25	48.30
Gluten feed, 21 percent protein, Chicago *	Ton	45.80	44.00	45.00	45.00	42.40	40.00	40.00
Hominy feed, Chicago	Ton	47.40	44.75	56.25	55.90	48.50	46.60	42.50
Brewers' dried grains, 24 percent protein, Milwaukee	Ton	42.60	41.90	44.50	47.10	44.00	47.10	50.40
Distillers' dried grains, 28 percent protein, Cincinnati	Ton	60.00	54.25	58.50	58.50	54.90	56.00	55.50
Tankage digester, 60 percent protein, Chicago	Ton	77.35	78.00	77.20	81.90	81.75	82.80	82.05
Meat meal, 50 percent protein, Chicago	Ton	76.95	75.30	78.10	83.10	77.75	80.00	78.75
Fish meal, 60 percent protein, Buffalo	Ton	129.50	133.75	126.50	127.50	132.75	131.25	131.25
Alfalfa meal, 17 percent dehydrated, Kansas City	Ton	36.20	42.40	40.25	49.75	40.90	47.75	49.50
Mixed dairy feed, 16 percent protein, price paid by farmers, U. S.	100 pounds	3.63	3.58	3.65	3.66	3.68	3.65	3.62
Laying mash, price paid by farmers, U. S.	100 pounds	4.53	4.45	4.57	4.55	4.42	4.43	4.41
Scratch feed, price paid by farmers, U. S.	100 pounds	4.14	4.04	4.19	4.18	4.05	4.03	3.98
Molasses, blackstrap, New York	Gallon	.125	.125	.173	.180	.264	.238	.228
INDEX NUMBERS OF PRICES								
		Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
Feed grains, price received by farmers, U. S.	1947-49=100	75	73	85	84	73	72	69
Eleven principal high-protein feeds, wholesale prices at terminal markets	1947-49=100	82	84	82	79	77	80	79
Five oilseed meals	1947-49=100	83	87	84	79	78	82	81
Tankage, meat scraps, and fish meal	1947-49=100	78	78	78	81	78	77	76
Gluten feed, brewers' dried grains, and distillers' dried grains	1947-49=100	79	75	79	79	74	72	72
Feed, price paid by farmers, U. S.	1947-49=100	89	87	91	91	87	87	86
LIVESTOCK-FEED PRICE RATIOS 1/								
(Sept. average)								
Hog-corn, Chicago 2/ 1939-55= 13.3	Bushel	12.5	12.4	10.7	10.5	15.6	16.2	15.3
Hog-corn, U. S. farm price 1936-55= 13.1	Bushel	12.1	12.7	11.2	11.0	15.7	16.3	16.6
Beef-steer-corn, Chicago 3/ 1936-55= 16.0	Bushel	17.1	17.3	16.3	17.6	18.5	19.4	19.7
Milk-feed, U. S. 1936-55= 1.32	Pound	1.29	1.38	1.31	1.38	1.30	1.36	1.44
Butterfat-feed, U. S. 1936-55= 23.6	Pound	21.2	21.6	21.0	21.2	22.2	22.5	22.9
Egg-feed, U. S. 1946-55= 12.2	Pound	11.2	12.6	10.1	10.6	9.3	10.5	11.7
Farm chicken-feed, U. S. 1946-55= 6.0	Pound	5.2	5.4	4.4	4.0	3.8	3.9	4.0
Commercial broiler-feed, U. S. 1947-56= 5.4	Pound	5.4	5.2	3.8	3.6	4.4	4.3	3.8
Turkey-feed, U. S. 1946-55= 8.8	Pound	8.3	8.9	7.7	7.3	6.4	6.5	6.7

1/ Units of corn or other concentrate ration equal in value to 100 pounds of hog or beef-steer, one pound of chicken, butterfat, or milk, or one dozen eggs. 2/ Based on packer and shipper purchases of hogs and No. 3 Yellow corn. 3/ Based on price of beef-steers sold out of first hands for slaughter, and No. 3 Yellow corn.

* 23 percent protein in 1955.

Prices compiled from Wall Street Journal, Chicago edition, Minneapolis Daily Market Record, Kansas City Grain Market Review, and reports of the Agricultural Marketing Service.

THE FEED SITUATION

Approved by the Outlook and Situation Board, October 25, 1957

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SUMMARY

Total feed concentrate supplies, which reached 200 million tons for the first time in 1956, increased another 6 percent to a record 213 million tons for the 1957-58 season. The big supply this year is the result of a favorable growing season and record stocks of 47 million tons carried over from previous years.

Domestic consumption is expected to be a little heavier in 1957-58 than last year and exports of feed grains are expected to continue near the high rate of the last 2 years. Even with this heavier disappearance a further increase of around 10 million tons in carryover stocks into 1958-59 is in prospect.

Not only are feed concentrate supplies ample for this season, but the big carryover in prospect for next year practically assures adequate supplies for 1958-59 as well. A carryover of around 57 million tons would provide adequate feed concentrate supplies even if the 1958 growing season should be the poorest in 50 years.

The 1957 growing season was favorable for both feed grains and forage crops. Record supplies of feed grains and hay are available, both in total tonnage and in relation to the number of livestock to be fed. Supplies are also much better distributed by areas this year than in any of the last 4 or 5 years. Drought areas in 1957 were comparatively small--they were confined largely to the eastern States and local areas of the Southwest.

The 1957-58 corn supply, estimated in October at 4,663 million bushels, is slightly above the record 1956-57 supply and a fifth larger than the 1950-54 average. The 1957 crop of 3,305 million bushels is expected to exceed our total requirements by around 100 million bushels, leaving a carryover into 1958-59 of around 1,450 million bushels.

Supplies of barley and sorghum grains for 1957-58 also are the largest of record, while the oat supply is slightly above average. The sorghum grain supply increased sharply to nearly 600 million bushels, more than double last year's supply. Large quantities of sorghum grains and barley are being placed under price support and very large stocks of these grains are expected to be carried over into 1958-59.

Feed grain prices are expected to average somewhat lower in 1957-58 than in 1956-57. In the first half of October market prices averaged around 10 percent lower than a year earlier. They probably will continue lower than last year at least through the winter and spring, as a result of the larger 1957 crops and lower price supports. There probably will be less than the usual seasonal increase in feed grain prices from this fall to next spring. Feed grain prices made practically no seasonal gains during 1956-57.

The national average support rate for 1957 corn is $1.40 per bushel for producers in the commercial area complying with their acreage allotments, and $1.10 for noncompliers. Since a comparatively small percentage of the farmers in the Corn Belt are eligible for the $1.40 per bushel support, corn prices probably will average lower this coming winter and spring than the $1.21 per bushel average in that period of 1956-57.

Supplies of high protein feeds for 1957-58 are expected at least to equal the large supply of last year. Production of soybean cake and meal may be a little larger than last year's record output of 7.5 million tons, while smaller production of cottonseed and linseed meal is in prospect. Although the number of livestock consuming these feeds is expected to increase, supply per animal unit is expected to be near record. Prices of high protein feeds in early October were only slightly lower than a year ago and they may average near last year's level for the 1957-58 feeding season.

OUTLOOK FOR FEED SUPPLIES

Feed Concentrate Supply Up 6 Percent from Last Year's Record

A favorable growing season for feed crops this year, along with record carryover stocks, resulted in another bumper supply of feed grains and forages for the 1957-58 season. The total feed concentrate supply has increased each year since 1952, setting new annual records from 1954 to date. The total feed concentrate supply reached 200 million tons for the first time last year. With a record production and carryover of feed grains, it was boosted another 6 percent this year to a new record of 213 million tons, 39 million tons above the 1950-54 average.

Supplies not only are large this year, but they are better distributed by areas than in any of the last 3 or 4 years. The areas of severe drought this year are confined largely to the States along the Atlantic Coast, the Southeast and limited areas of the Southwest. The big supply of feed concentrates is accompanied by record hay supplies, and these also are well distributed over the country.

The feed concentrate supply also exceeds any past year in relation to the prospective number of livestock to be fed. The number of grain-consuming animal units to be fed in 1957-58 is now expected to total about 164 million, up slightly from the 162.8 million fed in 1956-57. This would give a supply of 1.30 tons per animal unit, 6 percent more than last year and about a fifth larger than the 1950-54 average. Assuming that the rate of feeding in 1957-58 will continue high as the result of large feed grain supplies and lower prices, total tonnage fed would be around 135 million tons, 2 million tons more than in 1956-57. In addition to this quantity fed, around 21 million tons of feed grains are expected to be used for food, industry, seed and export. This would give a total utilization of 156 million tons, 3 million tons more than last year, and about equal to the World War II record. The total supply would be ample to take care of this larger disappearance and boost carryover stocks another 10 million tons at the close of the 1957-58 marketing year.

Big Feed Grain Stocks Also Practically Assure Ample Supplies for 1958-59

Record production of feed grains this year not only will mean ample supplies for the current feeding season, but also practically will assure adequate supplies for the 1958-59 season as well. Even after allowing for liberal feeding of livestock in 1957-58, a carryover of around 57 million tons into 1958-59 season is in prospect. Carryover stocks of this size would be sufficient to provide adequate feed concentrate supplies even if we should have a severe drought in 1958. These stocks appear adequate to fully make up for the effects of a drought as severe as any we have had in the last 50 years.

Table 2 .- Feed concentrate balance, numbers of animal units, and feed per unit, United States, year beginning October, average 1950-54 and annual 1952-57

Item	Average 1950-54	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956 1/	1957 1/ 2/
	Mil. tons	Mil. tons	Mil. tons	Mil. tons	Mil. tons	Mil. tons	Mil. tons
Supply							
Stocks beginning of year 3/	27.6	20.1	27.0	31.7	39.1	43.3	47.1
Production of feed grains:							
Corn	87.1	92.2	89.9	85.6	90.4	96.6	92.5
Oats	20.6	19.5	18.5	22.6	24.1	18.5	21.4
Barley	6.8	5.5	5.9	9.1	9.6	8.9	10.3
Sorghum grains	4.7	2.5	3.2	6.6	6.8	5.8	14.4
Total production	119.2	119.7	117.5	123.9	130.9	129.8	138.6
Imports of feed grains	1.4	1.9	1.9	.7	.9	1.0	.9
Wheat and rye fed	2.8	2.6	2.6	2.0	1.9	2.0	2.0
Byproduct feeds fed	23.0	22.8	23.5	23.4	23.6	24.3	24.3
Total supply	174.0	167.1	172.5	181.7	196.4	200.4	212.9
Utilization, October-September							
Concentrates fed 4/							
Corn	76.0	73.4	76.0	72.6	76.4	79.2	77.8
Oats	18.9	18.0	17.8	19.9	20.1	17.3	18.5
Barley and sorghum grains	6.8	5.3	6.1	8.2	9.5	10.2	12.4
Wheat and rye	2.8	2.6	2.6	2.0	1.9	2.0	2.0
Oilseed cake and meal	8.8	8.9	8.7	8.5	9.2	10.0	10.1
Animal protein feeds	2.8	2.8	3.1	2.8	2.9	2.7	2.7
Other byproduct feeds	11.4	11.1	11.7	12.1	11.5	11.6	11.5
Total concentrates fed	127.5	122.1	126.0	126.1	131.5	133.0	135.0
Feed grains for seed, human food and industry	12.4	11.8	12.1	12.4	12.4	12.7	12.8
Exports	5.3	5.1	3.9	6.1	8.1	7.3	8.2
Total utilization	145.2	139.0	142.0	144.6	152.0	153.0	156.0
Utilization adjusted to crop year basis	144.7	140.1	140.8	142.6	153.1	153.3	155.9
Stocks at end of crop year 3/	29.3	27.0	31.7	39.1	43.3	47.1	57.0
Supply and utilization per animal unit							
Total supply (Mil. tons)	174.0	167.1	172.5	181.7	196.4	200.4	212.9
Concentrates fed (Mil. tons)	127.5	122.1	126.0	126.1	131.5	133.0	135.0
Grain-consuming animal units (Mil.)	162.5	158.8	156.7	161.5	165.6	162.8	164.0
Supply per animal unit (Ton)	1.07	1.05	1.10	1.13	1.19	1.23	1.30
Concentrates fed per animal unit (Ton)	.78	.77	.80	.78	.79	.82	.82

1/ Preliminary.

2/ Preliminary estimates based on indications in October, 1957.

3/ Stocks of corn and sorghum grains in all positions on October 1, and oats and barley on July 1.

4/ Total quantities fed in the United States, including domestically produced and imported grains and byproduct feeds.

A severe drought, such as that of 1934 or 1936 probably would reduce feed grain production by around a third below the level of about 130 million tons of recent years, or to around 85 million tons. This, plus the 57 million ton carryover, would give a total feed grain supply of about 143 million tons. Such a supply would be sufficient to maintain total disappearance at the level of recent years and still leave a carryover of around 18 to 20 million tons at the close of the 1958-59 season.

Big Feed Grain Supply for 1957-58 Includes Record Carryover and Production

The total supply of feed grains for the 1957-58 season is now estimated at 187 million tons, 7 percent larger than last year and a fourth larger than the 1950-54 average. The bumper crop of feed grain harvested this year and the big carryover were both larger than in any past year. Feed grain production totaled nearly 139 million tons, 9 million tons larger than last year and 3 million more than the previous record of 1948. The bumper crop this year reflects a favorable growing season and large acreages of barley and sorghum grains. Per acre yields of corn and sorghum grains were higher than in any past year and oats and barley were near record. The carryover of feed grains has increased each year since 1952. The carryover into 1957-58 reached a new high of 47 million tons, 27 million tons more than 5 years ago. Stocks going into the price support program accounted for practically all the increase in carryover. Nearly 39 million tons of the total carryover this year are estimated to be under loan or owned by CCC and a little less than 9 million tons were privately owned. The feed grain supply for 1957-58, excluding these stocks under the price support program, totals about 148 million tons -- about 8 million tons larger than the comparable supply for 1956-57.

Total utilization of feed grains is expected to be about 3 million tons larger than the 127 million tons consumed in 1956-57. The increase is expected to result from continued liberal feeding of the increased number of livestock on farms. The tonnage used for domestic food and industrial purposes and for export is expected to be maintained at the high level of recent years. Even with this heavier disappearance, the stocks carried over into 1958-59 would increase 10 million tons from those of 1956-57, the largest increase for any one year since 1948. Practically all of this increase is expected to be in stocks going under price support program. This would mean that stocks under loan or owned by CCC would be increased to around 45 to 50 million tons at the close of the 1957-58 marketing year.

Record Supply of Good Quality Corn Available for 1957-58 Season

A record corn supply totaling 4,663 million bushels is available for the 1957-58 marketing year, slightly exceeding last year's supply of 4,618 million bushels. The 1957 growing season has been unusually favorable for corn

Table 3 .- Feed grains: Supply and disappearance, United States, crop marketing years, average 1950-54, annual 1952-57

Item	Average 1950-54	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956 1/	1957 2/
	Mil. tons	Mil. tons	Mil. tons	Mil. tons	Mil. tons	Mil. tons	Mil. tons
Supply 3/							
Carryover							
Under price support	16.8	9.0	16.6	22.4	29.3	34.4	38.6
Other stocks	10.8	11.1	10.4	9.3	9.8	8.9	8.5
Total	27.6	20.1	27.0	31.7	39.1	43.3	47.1
Production	119.2	119.7	117.5	123.9	130.9	129.8	138.6
Imports 4/	1.4	1.7	2.2	.9	.8	.9	.9
Total supply	148.2	141.5	146.7	156.5	170.8	174.0	186.6
Distribution 3/							
Livestock feed	101.0	97.3	98.8	99.5	106.9	106.9	108.8
Food, industry and seed	12.7	11.9	12.4	12.4	12.5	12.5	12.6
Exports 4/	5.2	5.3	3.8	5.5	8.1	7.5	8.2
Total	118.9	114.5	115.0	117.4	127.5	126.9	129.6
Carryover at end of year	29.3	27.0	31.7	39.1	43.3	47.1	57.0

1/ Preliminary.
2/ Preliminary estimates based on October 1 indications. Includes an allowance for imports at the 1956-57 rate.
3/ Supplies and disappearance of corn and sorghum grains during October-September and oats and barley during July-June.
4/ Includes grain equivalent of products.

Table 4 .- Total concentrates fed to livestock, United States, by quarters, average 1950-54, annual 1950-56 1/

Year beginning October	October-December 2/	January-March	April-June	July-September	Total October-September
	Million tons	Million tons	Million tons	Million tons	Million tons
Average 1950-54	44.8	32.5	23.9	26.3	127.5
1950	45.9	33.0	25.1	26.4	130.4
1951	46.7	36.4	23.6	25.7	132.4
1952	43.1	32.0	22.5	24.5	122.1
1953	45.9	29.8	24.6	25.7	126.0
1954	42.3	31.0	23.7	29.1	126.1
1955	44.2	33.9	24.5	28.9	131.5
1956 3/	45.2	34.2	25.2	28.4	133.0

1/ Total quantity of grains and byproduct feeds fed to livestock.
2/ Includes all corn for silage, part of which is consumed after January 1.
3/ Preliminary.

and yield per acre set a new record high of 45.7 bushels per harvested acre. Although the acreage planted was the smallest in 70 years, the crop of 3,305 million bushels was only 4 percent below the bumper crop last year and the third largest on record. Weather has been favorable throughout the Corn Belt this fall and the crop is expected to mature to good quality without much frost damage and with little soft or poor quality grain. In addition to the big crop, there was a record carryover on October 1 of 1,357 million bushels. An estimated 1,225 million bushels of this carryover was under loan or owned by CCC.

The big 1957-58 supply is not only ample for our prospective domestic requirements and expected exports, but it probably also will mean another increase of around 100 million bushels in carryover stocks into the 1958-59 marketing year. In 1956-57 disappearance of corn totaled 3,261 million bushels, exceeding the previous record in 1949-50. Disappearance in 1957-58 is expected to be smaller than that of the past year in view of the larger crops of other feed grains, particularly sorghum grain, and the smaller 1957 corn crop. However, with only a small percentage of the producers in the Commercial Corn Area eligible for the $1.40 price support this year and with corn prices down from a year ago, disappearance is expected to continue at a fairly high level. The use of corn for food and industrial purposes totaled around 258 million bushels in 1956-57 and it probably will continue at about this rate in 1957-58.

Exports of corn increased sharply in 1956-57. Exports of grain alone totaled about 162 million bushels. Including the grain equivalent of products, exports total about 180 million bushels, the heaviest since 1899. Sales and donations from CCC stocks for export accounted for much of the increase from recent years and made up two-thirds of the total. Exports are expected to continue heavy during 1957-58 probably totaling about as large as in 1956-57.

Based on present prospects, total utilization in 1957-58 will be a little smaller than in 1956-57, but will exceed quantities in other recent years. The carryover into 1958-59 from this year's record supply, with such a disappearance, would total around 1,450 million bushels or nearly 100 million bushels above the carryover on October 1 this year.

Sorghum Grain Supply Up Sharply to Nearly 600 Million Bushels

The sorghum grain supply for 1957-58 is estimated at 595 million bushels, more than double the big supply of last year. In total tonnage the sorghum supply exceeded barley for the first time. The 1957 crop, estimated in October at 514 million bushels, is more than double the previous record production in 1955 and 3 times the average for 1950-54. The big crop this year reflects an unusually favorable growing season for sorghums. Also, an unusually large acreage was harvested for grain, more land was under

Table 5 .- Corn: Supply and distribution, year beginning October, average 1950-54, and annual 1952-57

Item	Average 1950-54	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956 1/	1957 2/
	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.
Supply							
Production	3,112.1	3,292.0	3,209.9	3,057.9	3,229.7	3,451.3	3,305
Carryover	752.0	487.1	769.1	919.7	1,034.8	1,165.5	1,357
Imports 3/	1.0	.9	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0	1
Total supply	3,865.1	3,780.0	3,980.1	3,978.7	4,265.6	4,617.8	4,663
Distribution							
Wet-process products 4/	130.7	130.0	128.2	138.6	141.1	140.0	140
Dry-process products							
Breakfast foods 5/	12.2	12.2	12.7	13.0	13.0	13.0	13
Farm household use	8.9	8.7	7.2	5.9	5.4	5.0	5
Cornmeal, grits, etc. 6/	66.6	68.0	65.0	66.0	66.0	73.0	74
Alcohol and distilled spirits	27.1	17.3	23.2	22.5	27.1	28.0	30
Seed	12.1	12.1	12.6	12.5	12.1	11.3	11
Exports 3/	102.1	139.7	96.0	91.7	108.5	162.0	160
Total nonfeed uses	359.7	388.0	344.9	350.2	373.2	432.3	433
Livestock feeds 7/	2,715.3	2,622.9	2,715.6	2,593.7	2,727.0	2,828.8	2,780
Total utilization	3,075.0	3,010.9	3,060.5	2,943.9	3,100.2	3,261.1	3,213
Carryover at end of year, all positions	790.1	769.1	919.7	1,034.8	1,165.5	1,356.7	1,450

1/ Preliminary.

2/ Based on conditions in October. Tentative estimates of utilization and carryover at the end of the year.

3/ Imports include grain equivalent of cornmeal and flour; exports are grain only.

4/ Production of starch, sirup, sugar, etc., for domestic use and export. Includes sorghum grain processing in recent years.

5/ Estimated quantities used in making prepared breakfast foods.

6/ Estimated quantities used in producing cornmeal, flour, hominy and grits for human food and for brewers' use. Does not include livestock feeds produced in the dry-milling industry. Includes export of cornmeal under foreign relief program during 1955-57.

7/ Residual; includes small quantities for other uses and waste.

Table 6 .- Sorghum grains: Supply and distribution, year beginning October, average 1950-54 and annual 1952-57

Item	Average 1950-54	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956 1/	1957 2/
	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.
Supply							
Production	167.6	90.7	115.7	235.3	242.5	205.1	514
Carryover 3/	27.5	10.0	7.5	22.3	75.0	81.4	81
Total supply	195.1	100.7	123.2	257.6	317.5	286.5	595
Distribution							
Food and industry 4/	13.2	4.0	5.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	10
Seed	2.1	1.8	2.4	2.9	2.6	3.3	3
Exports	42.1	10.4	15.3	47.7	66.1	22.0	60
Total nonfeed uses	57.4	16.2	22.7	58.6	76.7	33.3	73
Livestock feed 5/	107.1	77.0	78.2	124.0	159.4	172.6	242
Total utilization	164.5	93.2	100.9	182.6	236.1	205.9	315
Carryover at the end of the year 3/	30.6	7.5	22.3	75.0	81.4	80.6	280

1/ Preliminary.
2/ Based on October indications. Tentative estimates of utilization and carryover at the end of the year.
3/ Stocks in all positions on October 1.
4/ Alcohol, distilled spirits and wet-processing.
5/ Residual; includes small quantities for other uses and waste.

Table 7 .- Feed grains: Receipts at primary markets, September, average 1950-54, 1955, 1956 and June-September 1957

Item	September			1957			
	Average 1950-54	1955	1956	June	July	August	Sept.
	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.
Corn, 13 markets 1/	23,643	28,066	16,520	17,203	17,299	21,471	16,848
Oats, 13 markets 1/	11,852	8,621	8,508	3,652	10,601	25,265	7,772
Barley, 4 markets 2/	15,680	20,313	13,686	15,656	11,300	26,903	11,554

1/ Chicago, Milwaukee, Minneapolis, Duluth, St. Louis, Kansas City, Peoria, Omaha, Indianapolis, Sioux City, St. Joseph, Wichita and Toledo.
2/ Minneapolis, Milwaukee, Chicago and Duluth.

irrigation than in other past years, and new hybrid varieties were extensively used. These developments point to generally bigger crops than in past years, but the favorable combination of factors for 1957 probably will be more the exception than the rule.

Consumption of sorghum grain in 1957-58 is expected to be well above the 1956-57 level as a result of larger production and lower prices. Sorghum grain probably will compete with corn as an ingredient of mixed feeds in the eastern States as well as in the South. The total quantity fed may absorb around half of the 1957 crop. Exports from Government stocks are expected to be larger than in 1956-57, but the quantity exported may be limited by the competition from corn for export. A substantial share of the 1957 crop is expected to go under the price support program. Much of this grain will be taken over toward the close of the 1957-58 year and will still be on hand on October 1, 1958. The carryover stocks into 1958-59 are difficult to project at this time, but they may total around 250 to 300 million bushels. The bulk of these stocks would be owned by CCC.

Oats Supply Slightly Above Average

The oats supply for 1957-58 is estimated at 1,596 million bushels, 80 million more than last year, but only slightly above the 1950-54 average. The 1957 crop of 1,338 million bushels was 16 percent larger than in 1956 as a result of a larger acreage and a much better growing season, especially in the Western Corn Belt. The 238 million bushels carried over on July 1, however, was down nearly a third from the record stocks on that date last year and a little below average. The total supply also includes an allowance of 20 million bushels for imports.

Utilization of oats in 1957-58 probably will be a little larger than in 1956-57 when the quantity fed to livestock was 5 percent below the 1950-54 average. Exports have totaled around 25 million bushels in each of the past two years and are expected to continue fairly heavy in 1957-58, coming mostly from CCC stocks. The carryover of oats into 1958-59 is expected to increase from the comparatively low level this year, probably going a little above the 1950-54 average.

Barley Supply Up 13 Percent to New Record

Record barley production this year and near record carryover stocks boosted the 1957-58 barley supply to a record level, 13 percent larger than last year and 54 percent above the 1950-54 average. The 1957 crop of 431 million bushels was 16 percent larger than in 1956, reflecting a corresponding increase in acreage harvested. Yield per acre was slightly below last year's record. Much of the increase in production is the result of a 26 percent increase in the crop produced in the Western States. Production in the West North Central region, which produces most of the barley used for malting, increased from 132 to 143 million bushels. The 127 million bushel carryover

Table 8 .- Oats and barley: Supply and distribution, year beginning July, average 1950-54 and annual 1952-57

Item	Average 1950-54	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956 1/	1957 2/
	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.
				Oats			
Supply							
Production	1,285.4	1,217.4	1,153.2	1,409.6	1,503.1	1,152.7	1,338
Carryover July 1 3/	249.3	277.2	249.0	226.6	302.7	347.0	238
Imports 4/	52.2	68.6	79.8	20.0	3.1	16.8	20
Total supply	1,586.9	1,563.2	1,482.0	1,656.2	1,808.9	1,516.5	1,596
Distribution							
Breakfast foods	36.5	36.5	36.5	36.5	37.0	37.0	37
Seed	109.9	107.6	117.7	119.3	112.1	106.6	106
Exports 4/	3.9	1.1	.3	12.5	25.6	24.9	20
Total nonfeed uses	150.3	145.2	154.5	168.3	174.7	168.5	163
Livestock feed 5/	1,168.2	1,169.0	1,100.9	1,185.3	1,287.3	1,109.5	1,158
Total utilization	1,318.5	1,314.2	1,255.4	1,353.6	1,462.0	1,278.0	1,321
Carryover at end of year 3/	268.4	249.0	226.6	302.7	346.4	238.5	275
				Barley			
Supply							
Production	283.0	228.2	246.7	379.3	401.2	372.5	431
Carryover July 1 3/	73.8	73.3	51.2	71.1	130.6	117.1	127
Imports 6/	22.8	24.9	38.3	24.1	28.3	26.5	25
Total supply	379.6	326.4	336.2	474.5	560.1	516.1	583
Distribution							
For alcohol and alcoholic beverages	86.6	82.4	85.9	82.5	84.6	84.2	85
For other purposes	5.8	6.0	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5
Seed	19.7	15.7	23.7	26.3	23.7	26.3	25
Exports 6/	34.1	37.1	19.0	43.5	102.9	62.1	65
Total nonfeed uses	146.2	141.2	134.1	157.8	216.7	178.1	180
Livestock feed 5/	149.5	134.0	131.0	186.2	226.3	211.3	243
Total utilization	295.7	275.2	265.1	344.0	443.0	389.4	423
Carryover at end of year 3/	84.0	51.2	71.1	130.6	117.1	126.7	160

1/ Preliminary.

2/ Based on conditions in October. Tentative estimates of utilization and carryover at end of the year.

3/ Stocks in all positions.

4/ Imports include grain equivalent of oatmeal; exports are grain only.

5/ Residual; includes small quantities for other uses and waste.

6/ Both imports and exports include grain equivalent of malt.

of barley on July 1 has been exceeded only by the 131 million bushel carryover 2 years ago. The total supply of 583 million bushels also includes an allowance of about 25 million bushels for imports, about the same rate as in the last few years.

With the larger supply of barley on hand and with prices lower than last year, the quantity fed is expected to be somewhat larger than in 1956-57. Other domestic uses and exports are not expected to increase materially from the 1956-57 level. In this event, the carryover at the close of the 1957-58 season would increase to a new record high of around 160 million bushels. The percentage of the year-end carryover under loan or owned by CCC probably will be at least as high as at the beginning of the marketing year when two-thirds of the carryover was under the Government price support program.

Wheat Feeding Expected to Continue Near 1956-57 Rate

The total quantity of wheat fed to livestock in 1957-58 is expected to continue near the comparatively low rate of 1956-57 and other recent years. In recent years the quantity fed has ranged from around 50 to 70 million bushels, most of which is fed on farms where produced. Under new legislation, farmers whose wheat acreage allotment is less than 30 acres, will be permitted to seed up to 30 acres without penalty, if the entire crop is used on the farm where produced. However, this is not expected to have a material effect on wheat feeding in 1957-58 feeding season.

Anotner Large Supply of High-Protein Feed in Prospect for 1957-58

The total tonnage of high-protein feed available for feeding in the 1957-58 feeding year is expected to be a little larger than the supply for 1956-57. The total supply of protein feeds has increased steadily for several years, reaching a high of nearly 12.9 million tons (soybean meal equivalent) in 1956-57 (table 10). A record soybean crop is available for crushing in 1957-58 and soybean meal production probably will be a little larger than in 1956-57, but output of cotton and linseed meals is expected to be smaller. With a slight increase expected in the number of protein feed consuming livestock, the supply is expected to equal last year's record of 249 pounds per animal unit.

Supplies of oilseed cake and meal for 1957-58 are expected to total around 11 million tons, up slightly from 1956-57 (table 11). Production is expected to at least equal, if not exceed, the 10,547,000 tons produced in 1956-57, with slightly larger production of soybean meal offsetting the prospective reductions in cottonseed and linseed meals. Carryover stocks of the 5 oilseed meals on October 1 totaled 327,000 tons, 59,000 more than last year. Imports are expected to continue at the 1956-57 rate of about 125,000 tons. Allowing for exports of about the same volume as in 1956-57 and a normal carryover next September 30, the quantity of oilseed meal available for feeding would again be slightly over 10 million tons in 1957-58.

Table 9.- Byproduct feeds: Estimated use for feed, year beginning October, average 1950-54, annual 1952 -57 1/

Item	Average 1950-54	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956 2/	1957 3/
	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons
HIGH-PROTEIN FEEDS							
Oilseed cake and meal							
Soybean cake and meal	5,452	5,510	4,965	5,428	6,042	7,085	7,200
Cottonseed cake and meal	2,501	2,671	2,926	2,405	2,511	2,229	2,225
Linseed cake and meal	549	478	526	488	439	484	475
Peanut cake and meal	71	44	63	18	26	47	50
Copra cake and meal	207	213	196	182	160	178	185
Total	8,780	8,916	8,676	8,521	9,178	10,023	10,135
Animal proteins							
Tankage and meat scraps	1,002	1,032	1,078	1,073	1,150	1,080	1,075
Fish meal and solubles 4/	398	390	438	395	464	400	400
Commercial dried milk products	178	115	395	170	155	150	150
Noncommercial milk products	1,248	1,250	1,215	1,160	1,120	1,100	1,085
Total	2,826	2,787	3,126	2,798	2,889	2,730	2,710
Grain protein feeds							
Gluten feed and meal 5/	993	955	1,001	1,034	1,072	1,010	1,000
Brewers' dried grains	231	224	228	238	246	237	240
Distillers' dried grains	332	186	244	251	286	291	290
Total	1,556	1,365	1,473	1,523	1,604	1,538	1,530
OTHER BYPRODUCT FEEDS							
Wheat millfeeds	4,750	4,720	4,669	4,567	4,487	4,535	4,500
Rice millfeeds	254	263	273	303	238	259	250
Dried and molasses beet pulp	448	385	497	554	500	525	575
Alfalfa meal	1,195	1,043	1,210	1,324	1,243	1,153	1,200
Miscellaneous byproduct feeds 6/	3,180	3,350	3,600	3,800	3,500	3,500	3,400
Total	9,827	9,761	10,249	10,548	9,968	9,972	9,925
Group total all byproduct feeds	22,989	22,829	23,524	23,390	23,639	24,263	24,300

1/ Estimated use for feed is derived by adding production and imports; deducting exports, utilization for food and other nonfeed uses, and adjusting for changes in stocks of cottonseed, soybean, linseed, peanut and copra cakes and meals, brewers' and distillers' dried grains and alfalfa meal.

2/ Preliminary.

3/ Preliminary estimates based on indications in October.

4/ Revised to include dry weight equivalent of solubles.

5/ Revised to include corn oilmeal, compiled from reports of Price Waterhouse and Company.

6/ Estimated quantities of hominy feed, oat millfeeds, molasses and screenings available for livestock feeding.

Table 10.- High-protein feeds: Quantity available for feeding, high-protein feed-consuming animal units, and quantity per animal unit, United States, average 1950-54, annual 1949-56

Year beginning October 1	Quantity available for feeding (In terms of 44 percent protein soybean meal equivalent) 1/						Animal units fed annually	Quantity per animal unit
	Oilseed meal							
	Soybean meal	Other oilseed meals 2/	Total	Animal protein	Grain protein	Total		
	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	Million units	Pounds
Average 1950-54	5,384	2,566	7,950	2,679	866	11,495	101.0	228
1949	4,336	2,584	6,920	2,456	831	10,207	99.0	206
1950	5,546	2,251	7,797	2,466	1,069	11,332	101.3	224
1951	5,527	2,697	8,224	2,638	817	11,679	102.0	229
1952	5,455	2,624	8,079	2,657	767	11,503	100.2	230
1953	4,965	2,876	7,841	2,948	825	11,614	100.2	232
1954	5,428	2,381	7,809	2,684	853	11,346	101.5	224
1955	6,042	2,428	8,470	2,830	897	12,197	104.4	234
1956 3/	7,085	2,265	9,350	2,643	858	12,851	103.4	249
1957 3/	7,200	2,260	9,460	2,627	853	12,940	104.0	249

1/ Conversion factors to obtain quantity available for feeding in terms of soybean meal equivalent and animal units fed annually are given in the Feed Situation, May 1957.

2/ Cottonseed, linseed, peanut and copra meals.

3/ Preliminary.

Table 11.- Oilseed cakes and meals: Supply and distribution, United States, year beginning October, 1955-57

Item	Supply				Distribution			
	Stocks (October 1) 1/	Production	Imports	Total	Feed	Other uses 2/	Exports	Stocks (September 30) 1/
	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons
1955-56								
Soybean	37	6,546	0	6,583	6,042	30	400	111
Cottonseed	150	2,628	59	2,837	2,510	30	156	141
Linseed	22	582	0	604	439	---	153	12
Peanut	1	58	0	59	27	---	30	2
Copra	4	112	45	161	160	---	0	1
Total	214	9,926	104	10,244	9,178	60	739	267
1956-57 3/								
Soybean	111	7,509	---	7,620	7,085	30	450	55
Cottonseed	141	2,289	60	2,490	2,229	30	27	204
Linseed	12	574	---	586	484	---	38	64
Peanut	2	62	---	64	47	---	14	3
Copra	1	113	65	179	178	---	0	1
Total	267	10,547	125	10,939	10,023	60	529	327
1957-58 3/								
Soybean	55	7,750	---	7,805				
Cottonseed	204	2,200	60	2,464				
Linseed	64	500	---	564				
Peanut	3	60	---	63				
Copra	1	120	65	186				
Total	327	10,630	125	11,082				

1/ Stocks at processors' plants. 2/ Estimated quantities of soybean meal used for industrial purposes and cottonseed meal used for fertilizer on farms of cotton growers. 3/ Preliminary.

The soybean meal supply for 1957-58 is expected to total around 7.8 million tons, a little above the 7,620,000 last year. Although the 1957 soybean crop is up 7 percent from last year, quantity processed is expected to be only 2 or 3 percent larger. Exports probably will not differ greatly from the record of 450,000 tons last year. This would leave a little larger supply available for feeding than in 1956-57.

The supply of cottonseed meal is expected to nearly equal 2.5 million tons in 1956-57. The 1957-58 output is expected to be somewhat below the 2,289,000 tons produced in 1956-57, but a much larger carryover of cottonseed meal was on hand October 1. Assuming exports will continue small and allowing for average stocks at the close of the feeding year, the quantity available for feeding would about equal the 2,229,000 tons fed last year.

Supplies of tankage and meat scraps declined 6 percent from 1955-56 to 1956-57, reflecting the reduction in slaughter of cattle and hogs. Supplies for 1957-58 will continue below the big 1955-56 supply, but they may about equal those of 1956-57. Fish meal supplies also are expected to be about equal to those of 1956-57 when they were near the 1950-54 average.

Supplies of gluten feed and brewers' and distillers' dried grains available for feeding probably will continue at about the 1956-57 rate of 1,538,000 tons, which was a little below the 1950-54 average. After declining from the high level reached after the close of World War II, supplies of wheat millfeeds in recent years have been fairly stable at around 4.5 million tons. Supplies probably will continue at about this level in 1957-58. Imports of wheat millfeeds have declined sharply from the record of 320,000 tons in 1951-52. The 4,535,000 tons fed in 1956-57, included imports of a little over 100,000 tons, somewhat larger than in 1955-56.

The quantity of molasses available for livestock feeding in 1956-57 totaled about 380 million gallons, about the same as in 1955-56. While imports were smaller than in 1955-56, domestic production was larger and less was used for making alcohol. The quantity available for feeding in 1957-58 may be a little larger than in 1956-57, but it probably will continue below the high level of over 400 million gallons in 1954-55.

Hay Supply up 11 Percent to Record Level

The 1957-58 hay supply totals about 139 million tons, 11 percent larger than last year and the largest on record both in total and per roughage-consuming animal unit. The supply includes a bumper hay crop of over 121 million tons and a carryover of nearly 18 million tons. The total number of roughage-consuming animal units is expected to be a little smaller than in 1956-57 as a result of a decline in the number of cattle. The supply per animal unit, of about 1.5 tons, is about 14 percent above the 1950-54 average.

Table 12 .- Hay supply and disappearance per animal unit, United States, average 1950-54, annual 1950-57

Year beginning May	Production	Carryover May 1	Total supply	Disappearance	Roughage-consuming animal units 1/	Supply per animal unit	Disappearance per animal unit
	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	Thousands	Tons	Tons
Average 1950-54	107,157	15,124	122,281	107,019	92,430	1.32	1.16
1950	103,820	14,599	118,419	103,187	85,592	1.38	1.21
1951	109,502	15,232	124,734	109,598	90,175	1.38	1.22
1952	106,386	15,136	121,522	106,509	94,567	1.29	1.13
1953	108,245	15,013	123,258	107,617	95,664	1.29	1.12
1954	107,834	15,641	123,475	108,185	96,153	1.28	1.13
1955	112,737	15,290	128,027	111,499	96,034	1.33	1.16
1956	108,708	16,528	125,236	107,561	93,971	1.33	1.14
1957 2/	121,238	17,675	138,913		92,000	1.51	

1/ Roughage consuming animal units fed annually. For weights see table 101, page 80 Grain and Feed Statistics, May 1957.
2/ Preliminary, based on indications in October.

Table 13 .- Hay: Average price per ton received by farmers, by regions, September 1957 with comparisons

Region 1/	September			1957			
	Average 1951-55	1955	1956	June	July	August	September
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
New England	28.05	26.80	28.50	30.80	29.90	31.10	32.80
Middle Atlantic	23.90	24.50	24.40	22.50	21.90	24.10	25.40
East North Central	20.65	18.60	18.60	17.00	16.90	17.80	17.60
West North Central	17.60	16.40	17.80	14.60	13.70	13.70	13.60
South Atlantic	31.10	29.90	28.10	26.80	27.20	28.70	30.60
East South Central	26.80	21.30	20.80	21.60	21.20	21.00	21.00
West South Central	25.95	20.90	25.10	20.60	20.80	20.60	21.10
Mountain	23.50	21.00	20.70	19.20	17.50	16.80	16.90
Pacific	24.50	26.00	22.10	20.40	19.00	19.00	20.00
United States	21.90	20.30	20.70	18.60	17.60	18.00	18.20

1/ New England - Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut; Middle Atlantic - New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania; East North Central - Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin; West North Central - Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas; South Atlantic - Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida; East South Central - Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi; West South Central - Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas; Mountain - Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, Nevada; Pacific - Washington, Oregon, California.

The 1957 season was unusually favorable for hay crops over much of the country. Weather has been especially favorable in the Central and Western States, resulting in very heavy yields and more than the usual number of cuttings of alfalfa and other hay crops. The production of alfalfa and alfalfa mixtures totaled 69 million tons, an increase of 14 percent over 1956. Alfalfa has been increasing as a percentage of the total hay crop. Production this year made up 57 percent of the total.

In addition to the big hay supplies, summer and fall pastures have generally been the best in recent years. Pastures were unusually good in the spring and early summer, then declined to about average by September 1. Pastures improved during September and in early October they were again well above average.

TRENDS IN FEED SUPPLIES BY REGIONS

Corn Acreage and Production Trends

The downward trend in corn acreage that has been under way since the early thirties brought the total 1957 acreage for the United States to the lowest level since 1885. The 73.6 million acres planted was 11 percent lower than in 1950 and 28 percent below the 1930-39 average.

Most of the decline in the last decade has been in the South where farmers are shifting to a less intensive type of agriculture requiring less farm labor. Corn plantings have declined more than a third in the South Central region since 1950 and about a fifth in the South Atlantic region (table 15). The 7.4 million acres taken out of corn in the South from 1950 to 1957 accounted for the major share of the 9.3 million acre reduction for the United States.

Corn acreage was relatively stable in the Corn Belt from 1950 to 1956. In the East Central region plantings varied from 20 to 23 million acres, and in the West North Central region from 34 to 36 million acres during the 7 years. Acreages planted to corn in these regions were practically maintained in 1954 and 1955 in spite of the acreage allotment programs in those years. Reduced plantings by complying farmers were nearly entirely offset by expanding acreages on farms of non-complying producers. The combined reduction of 5.1 million acres in the two regions from 1955 to 1957, however, appears to have been largely the result of the combination of the Soil Bank and the acreage allotment programs.

While corn acreage has declined, production has trended generally upward during the last 2 or 3 decades, reflecting the marked upward trend in yield per acre. Production has increased in all regions of the country except the South Central where sharp reduction in acreage has more than offset higher yield per acre.

In the last 2 or 3 years, corn production in the East North Central region has been about a fourth higher than in the 1940's, around 5 to 10 percent higher in the West North Central region, 15 percent higher in the South Atlantic region, but about 15 percent lower in the South Central States. Production also has trended upward in the North Atlantic and Western regions, but these two regions normally produce less than 5 percent of the national total.

Barley and Sorghum Grain Production Up Sharply in Recent Years

Barley production in most areas of the country has increased sharply since 1952. The increase in barley production in recent years has been due largely to increasing acreage. From 1952 to 1957 the acreage seeded to barley in the West North Central region, the area where the bulk of the malting barley is produced, increased 62 percent and production 80 percent. Production in this area, however, has remained generally below the high level reached during the 1940's. The increase has been even greater in the Western region where acreage and production have nearly doubled since 1952. These two regions normally produce more than 85 percent of the Nation's barley crop. Since barley has been replacing wheat and other crops on land taken out of production under Government programs, the future changes in barley acreage are largely dependent on the course of Government programs influencing crop acreages.

Sorghum grain acreage and production also has increased sharply since 1952 as sorghums have been seeded on land taken out of wheat and cotton in the Great Plains and Southwest. Both acreage and production expanded sharply this year, setting new records, well above those of any past year. Increases have been especially pronounced in the Western Corn Belt and Great Plains area. Production in Nebraska increased sharply from 1956 to 1957 to make it the third State in volume of production. Production in Missouri exceeded that of Oklahoma this year for the first time. Production also increased sharply in Texas and Kansas, the leading States. For the entire country, production has increased more than fivefold since 1952 and the 1957 crop of sorghum grains exceeded barley in total tonnage for the first time. Rapidly expanding use of hybrid seed and pump irrigation will continue to make sorghum grains more competitive with other crops, especially in dryer areas of the Southwest and Great Plains. Based on information from the field, it is believed about a fifth of the total acreage planted to grain sorghums in 1957 was planted to hybrids.

Prospects for Feed Grain and Hay Supplies by Regions

Supplies of feed grains and hay for the 1957-58 feeding season are ample for the livestock to be fed in most areas of the country. The areas of short supplies, principally along the Eastern Coast, are smaller this year than they have been in any of the last 4 or 5 years.

Table 14.- Corn acreage, yield and production and barley and sorghum grain production, in specified areas and United States, averages 1930-39 and 1940-49, annual 1950-57

Area	Unit	Average 1930-39	Average 1940-49	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957 1/
		Corn									
		Acreage planted									
North Atlantic	Mil.acres	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.3
East North Central	do.	20.9	20.6	20.4	21.2	21.3	22.0	22.6	22.7	22.1	20.9
West North Central	do.	41.0	35.9	34.0	35.8	35.0	35.8	35.2	34.9	33.9	31.6
South Atlantic	do.	11.8	10.1	9.4	9.1	9.3	8.8	8.8	8.4	7.9	7.6
South Central	do.	23.5	18.5	15.6	13.8	13.2	11.6	12.0	11.4	11.1	10.0
Western	do.	2.6	1.5	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.2
United States	do.	102.2	89.0	82.9	83.3	82.2	81.6	82.2	81.1	78.6	73.6
		Yield per planted acre									
North Atlantic	Bushels	37.6	40.2	45.5	45.8	49.1	45.7	48.0	44.4	53.1	41.7
East North Central	do.	35.4	47.3	48.6	50.8	54.7	53.2	53.4	54.8	62.5	55.8
West North Central	do.	21.9	35.9	38.7	32.1	44.4	39.4	37.2	35.3	39.2	47.5
South Atlantic	do.	15.2	20.3	26.4	26.1	21.3	25.0	19.9	29.4	33.4	27.3
South Central	do.	15.5	19.6	24.9	23.9	17.2	23.1	18.0	30.9	27.4	27.8
Western	do.	10.8	18.9	23.6	24.6	27.0	30.4	30.2	39.1	42.4	44.7
United States	do.	22.5	33.2	37.1	35.1	40.0	39.3	37.2	39.8	43.9	44.9
		Production									
North Atlantic	Mil. bu.	90	96	106	107	117	109	117	108	125	94
East North Central	do.	740	972	990	1,076	1,169	1,172	1,204	1,241	1,380	1,167
West North Central	do.	900	1,287	1,313	1,150	1,553	1,413	1,311	1,230	1,327	1,503
South Atlantic	do.	179	205	250	238	198	219	175	247	265	207
South Central	do.	364	363	389	328	228	268	216	352	303	278
Western	do.	28	29	27	27	27	29	35	52	51	56
United States	do.	2,301	2,952	3,075	2,926	3,292	3,210	3,058	3,230	3,451	3,305
		Barley - Production									
West North Central	Mil. bu.	122	149	118	117	79	91	130	152	132	143
Western	do.	56	113	147	108	121	124	198	196	186	234
All other regions	do.	48	45	39	32	28	32	51	53	54	54
United States	do.	226	307	304	257	228	379	279	401	372	431
		Sorghum grain - Production									
Missouri	Mil. bu.	1	1	1	2/	1	1	1	3	6	22
Nebraska	do.	1	2	5	2	2	3	15	8	12	77
Kansas	do.	9	23	45	57	19	32	52	33	24	120
Oklahoma	do.	8	9	18	17	5	9	6	14	6	17
Texas	do.	28	68	145	74	54	57	136	148	124	213
All other States	do.	6	15	20	13	10	14	25	37	33	65
United States	do.	53	118	234	163	91	116	235	243	205	514

1/ Preliminary.

2/ Less than 500,000 bushels.

Table 15.- Feed grain and hay supplies: Total and per animal unit, by regions, average 1950-54, annual 1952-57

Year	Feed grain supply 1/	Grain-consuming animal units	Supply per animal unit	Hay supply 2/	Roughage-consuming animal units	Supply per animal unit	Year	Feed grain supply 1/	Grain-consuming animal units	Supply per animal unit	Hay supply 2/	Roughage-consuming animal units	Supply per animal unit
	1,000 tons	Thous.	Tons	1,000 tons	Thous.	Tons		1,000 tons	Thous.	Tons	1,000 tons	Thous.	Tons
	North Atlantic Region							South Atlantic Region					
Average 1950-54	4,978	14,323	.35	14,253	5,694	2.50	Average 1950-54	7,533	16,145	.47	6,740	6,742	1.00
1952	4,967	14,480	.34	14,700	5,802	2.53	1952	6,918	16,047	.43	6,988	6,983	1.00
1953	4,719	14,388	.33	13,985	5,877	2.38	1953	7,637	15,902	.48	6,532	7,183	.91
1954	5,136	14,246	.36	13,858	5,812	2.38	1954	6,688	16,022	.42	5,992	7,128	.84
1955	5,134	14,582	.35	13,698	5,738	2.39	1955	8,584	17,099	.50	6,980	7,034	.99
1956	5,714	14,321	.40	13,722	5,679	2.42	1956	9,421	17,465	.54	6,850	7,063	.97
1957 3/	5,430	14,200	.38	13,659	5,600	2.44	1957 3/	7,577	17,600	.43	6,633	7,000	.95
	East North Central Region							West North Central Region					
Average 1950-54	45,144	40,291	1.12	26,448	13,668	1.94	Average 1950-54	69,760	58,258	1.20	39,689	25,501	1.56
1952	44,617	39,129	1.14	27,312	14,012	1.95	1952	68,414	56,834	1.20	39,026	26,239	1.49
1953	45,883	39,172	1.17	26,634	14,184	1.88	1953	69,406	55,772	1.24	39,063	26,341	1.48
1954	48,514	40,403	1.20	26,607	14,064	1.89	1954	74,124	58,738	1.26	41,646	26,920	1.55
1955	52,524	41,445	1.27	27,430	14,164	1.94	1955	75,607	58,707	1.29	41,653	26,711	1.56
1956	55,876	41,266	1.35	28,023	14,263	1.96	1956	76,259	56,391	1.35	39,014	25,880	1.51
1957 3/	51,222	41,490	1.23	28,227	14,100	2.00	1957 3/	91,445	57,300	1.60	49,408	24,800	1.99
	South Central Region							Western Region					
Average 1950-54	13,172	22,563	.58	11,473	22,335	.51	Average 1950-54	6,191	10,911	.57	23,680	18,490	1.28
1952	9,569	21,709	.44	10,046	22,713	.44	1952	5,302	10,616	.50	23,453	18,818	1.25
1953	11,376	20,912	.54	11,427	23,011	.50	1953	5,428	10,595	.51	25,615	19,068	1.34
1954	13,088	21,164	.62	10,532	22,753	.46	1954	8,023	10,885	.74	24,840	19,476	1.28
1955	17,873	22,517	.79	13,468	22,710	.59	1955	10,110	11,280	.90	24,798	19,677	1.26
1956	16,846	22,196	.76	11,885	21,809	.54	1956	8,838	11,191	.79	25,742	19,277	1.34
1957 3/	19,340	22,400	.86	13,087	21,600	.61	1957 3/	10,521	11,200	.94	27,899	18,700	1.49

1/ Production of four feed grains, plus stocks in all positions at beginning of marketing year. Does not include small quantities of stocks unallocated by States.

2/ Production plus farm stocks on May 1.

3/ Preliminary, based on October indications.

Supplies of feed grains are again much larger than average in the Corn Belt, and hay supplies are larger and better distributed than in 1956. The total feed grain supply of 51 million tons in the East North Central region for 1957-58, while larger than average, is 8 percent smaller than last year, reflecting the smaller corn and oats crops harvested in that region (table 16). In the West North Central region larger feed grain crops and increased carryover stocks increase the supply to 91 million tons, 20 percent larger than last year. The total feed grain supply of 143 million tons in the North Central region includes much of the 39 million tons of carryover stocks under loan or owned by CCC.

Hay supplies this year are generally ample for livestock to be fed in the important North Central region. In the East North Central region the supply is a little larger than in any of the last few years both in total and per roughage-consuming animal unit. A bumper hay crop was harvested in the Western Corn Belt and record supplies are on hand in that area, much larger than the comparatively short supplies in 1956-57.

In a number of the Atlantic Coast States hay and feed grain crops were reduced materially by drought last summer. In the North and South Atlantic regions hay supplies are a little below average per animal unit. Supplies of locally grown feed grains are below average in the South Atlantic States, but a little above average in the Northern States.

Supplies of feed grains and hay are substantially above average in the South Central region where moisture this year was generally ample for growth of feed crops. The feed grain supply, including the bumper sorghum grain crop in that area, is 47 percent above the 1950-54 average while the hay supply is 14 percent larger.

Very large supplies of feed grains and hay are on hand in the Western region where per acre yields of the feed grains and hay were much higher than average. Supplies of locally grown feed grains in the Western States total 10.5 million tons, nearly a fifth larger than last year and 70 percent above the 1950-54 average. In addition to the big barley crop of 234 million bushels in this area, record stocks of barley totaling 45 million bushels were carried over on July 1. The large hay supplies in the Western States this year and a decline in the number of roughage-consuming livestock has resulted in bumper hay supply per animal unit.

PROSPECTS FOR DEMAND AND PRICES IN 1957-58

Feed Grain Prices Expected to Average Lower in 1957-58

Feed grain prices are expected to average somewhat lower in 1957-58 than in 1956-57. Prices of each of the four feed grains declined this summer and fall with the harvesting of the 1957 crops. In the first half of October, market prices averaged about 10 percent lower than in the same period of 1956.

Prices are expected to continue lower than a year earlier at least through the spring of 1958. Prices this year are influenced by the record 1957 production and lower price supports than in 1956. During the past year the CCC has found it necessary to dispose of sizable stocks of old corn in the domestic and export markets. This has added to "free" supplies in the commercial market and has been a factor tending to limit the rise in corn prices during the 1956-57 marketing season. Further disposition of old corn by CCC probably will continue to influence prices in 1957-58.

Cash market prices of corn declined seasonally in September and early October as farmers began harvesting the big 1957 crop. The price of No. 3 Yellow corn at Chicago declined from a summer high of \$1.36 per bushel in July to \$1.18 in the first half of October. (table 17). This was around 10 to 20 cents lower than in the same period of 1956. Corn prices are substantially below the national average support price of \$1.40 per bushel available to complying producers in the commercial area. Only a small percentage of the farmers are eligible for the \$1.40 support level. Prices received by farmers are expected to remain somewhat lower this winter and spring than in the same period of 1956-57, when prices received by farmers ranged from \$1.19 to \$1.23 per bushel. There was practically no seasonal rise in corn prices during the 1956-57 marketing year. There probably will be less than the usual seasonal rise in corn prices from harvest time this fall to next spring and summer. This will depend to some extent on the prospects for the 1958 feed crops. Corn prices are considerably lower this fall in the Western Corn Belt than a year earlier, but are at about the same level as last year in a number of southern States, where the crop is relatively short this year.

With the large crops of oats, barley and sorghum grain harvested this year, prices received by farmers for these grains have averaged substantially lower this summer than in 1956. Prices of the three grains are expected to continue lower during most of the 1957-58 season as a result of the larger crops and small reductions in the 1957 price supports. The average price received by farmers for oats in mid-September was 60 cents per bushel, 1 cent below the national average support level and 8 cents lower than a year earlier. Barley prices averaged 82 cents per bushel, 13 cents below the support level and 14 cents lower than a year earlier. Barley prices at Minneapolis have increased since July and in the first half of October the price of No. 3 barley averaged \$1.21 per bushel, a little higher than a year earlier. Barley prices in the Western States, however, are substantially lower than a year ago, reflecting the bumper crop in that area.

The greatest decline during the past year has been in prices of sorghum grain. Average prices received by farmers for sorghum grain decline from about \$2.00 per 100 pounds last spring to \$1.57 in September, influenced by harvest of the record 1957 crop. The mid-September price was 29 cents below the 1957 national average support level and 46 cents lower than a year earlier. This

Table 16.--Corn and soybean meal prices, Chicago and Decatur, by months, 1952-56

Item	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Average
	Dol. per ton	Dol. per ton	Dol. per ton	Dol. per ton	Dol. per ton	Dol. per ton	Dol. per ton	Dol. per ton	Dol. per ton	Dol. per ton	Dol. per ton	Dol. per ton	Dol. per ton
1952													
Corn 1/	56.65	56.25	58.20	57.30	55.40	55.80	56.15	57.15	55.20	56.40	57.25	59.20	56.75
Soybean meal 2/													
Chicago	93.70	88.00	85.05	80.10	78.10	79.10	78.10	79.60	78.50	76.40	73.15	70.65	80.05
Decatur	81.10	74.75	71.90	67.90	64.90	66.40	64.40	66.75	65.90	65.25	62.00	59.60	67.55
1953													
Corn 1/	52.20	51.70	55.80	55.45	55.45	55.70	56.10	56.60	57.50	57.65	59.00	58.55	55.95
Soybean meal 2/													
Chicago	68.55	71.20	82.15	84.60	88.10	95.25	106.80	101.35	98.35	104.20	98.35	78.90	89.80
Decatur	57.25	59.40	71.60	73.75	77.10	84.00	95.95	89.40	87.40	92.40	87.60	67.25	78.65
1954													
Corn 1/	55.00	52.90	54.35	54.40	53.40	52.25	52.15	52.95	52.60	52.55	46.60	46.70	52.15
Soybean meal 2/													
Chicago	76.00	79.05	79.50	78.35	76.10	72.35	69.85	64.15	62.35	64.60	65.05	70.70	71.50
Decatur	65.25	67.70	68.25	67.10	65.60	61.50	59.20	53.40	52.10	53.90	54.30	60.10	60.70
1955													
Corn 1/	42.45	41.90	44.65	44.45	44.95	47.20	51.85	54.40	54.70	54.45	56.10	55.55	49.40
Soybean meal 2/													
Chicago	66.70	59.75	61.10	61.85	60.40	58.05	64.20	70.80	71.90	66.15	63.30	58.10	63.50
Decatur	56.00	49.00	50.25	51.00	49.40	47.40	53.00	60.05	60.75	54.80	52.10	46.90	52.55
1956													
Corn 1/	46.35	47.80	48.45	47.95	45.55	46.05	46.35	47.60	47.00	47.75	46.85	45.05	46.90
Soybean meal 2/													
Chicago	57.10	58.80	58.25	61.20	58.30	58.25	56.90	56.90	55.75	58.10	64.40	62.50	58.85
Decatur	45.70	47.40	46.95	49.90	46.90	46.75	45.50	45.40	44.25	46.60	52.90	51.00	47.45

1/ No. 3 Yellow, Chicago.

2/ Wholesale, 44 percent protein, Chicago bagged, Decatur bulk.

Table 17.--Corn, oats, barley and middlings, soybean meal and cottonseed meal wholesale prices June-October 1956-57

Period	Corn No. 3 Yellow 1/		Oats No. 2 White 1/		Barley No. 3 1/		Middlings, standard		Soybean meal 2/		Cottonseed meal 3/	
	Chicago		Minneapolis		Minneapolis		Minneapolis		Chicago		Memphis	
	1956	1957	1956	1957	1956	1957	1956	1957	1956	1957	1956	1957
	Dol. per bu.	Dol. per bu.	Dol. per bu.	Dol. per bu.	Dol. per bu.	Dol. per bu.	Dol. per ton	Dol. per ton	Dol. per ton	Dol. per ton	Dol. per ton	Dol. per ton
June	1.53	1.32	.645	.682	1.12	1.04	41.75	35.75	71.90	55.75	53.75	52.00
July	1.53	1.34	.727	.665	1.19	1.06	43.10	36.50	66.15	58.10	58.25	54.05
August	1.57	1.31	.725	.640	1.21	1.12	42.00	33.50	63.30	64.40	63.10	58.40
September	1.56	1.26	.725	.655	1.18	1.16	38.40	32.25	58.10	62.50	54.10	53.95
Week ended 4/												
July 5	---	1.30	.669	.706	1.15	1.02	42.50	37.00	69.95	55.50	55.00	52.00
12	1.52	1.33	.706	.695	1.18	1.02	41.50	37.50	66.20	57.50	55.00	53.00
19	---	1.36	.742	.684	1.19	1.03	42.50	36.00	66.20	58.50	57.00	53.75
26	---	1.35	.726	.658	1.20	1.07	45.00	36.50	64.70	59.00	61.00	56.00
August 2	---	1.34	.742	.639	1.26	1.08	44.00	35.50	63.70	60.00	63.25	55.50
9	1.57	1.35	.739	.637	1.34	1.08	44.00	35.50	62.20	63.50	63.00	58.50
16	1.62	1.34	.732	.625	1.20	1.16	43.00	33.50	64.70	63.50	66.00	60.00
23	1.55	1.31	.722	.644	1.14	1.13	41.50	33.00	65.20	65.50	65.00	58.00
30	---	1.26	.695	.648	1.14	1.12	39.50	32.00	61.20	65.50	58.50	57.00
September 6	1.55	1.25	.707	.643	1.19	1.12	39.50	32.50	60.70	64.50	55.00	55.50
13	1.60	1.28	.733	.660	1.18	1.17	39.00	32.00	57.70	61.00	54.00	53.00
20	1.54	1.28	.736	.665	1.19	1.17	37.50	32.00	56.70	62.50	53.50	53.75
27	1.54	1.26	.719	.666	1.15	1.19	37.50	32.50	57.20	62.00	54.00	53.50
October 4	1.44	1.18	.720	.639	1.10	1.20	37.50	32.50	58.70	59.50	56.00	52.50
11	1.30	1.18	.725	.656	1.16	1.21	36.50	30.50	56.20	58.50	54.50	51.00
18	1.25	1.19	.754	.666	1.18	1.22	37.50	30.00	56.20	58.50	55.00	51.00

1/ Average prices weighted by carlot sales.

2/ 44 percent protein content.

3/ 41 percent protein.

4/ Wholesale prices of middlings, soybean meal and cottonseed meal are for the Tuesday within the week.

was 48 cents per 100 pounds below the mid-September price of corn. Prices of sorghum grain probably will advance seasonally this winter and spring after the big 1957 crop is harvested and moved into storage, but they will continue as a cheap feed in many areas.

High protein feed prices in September and early October were at about the same level as a year earlier. Prices of these feeds, especially soybean meal, have declined rather sharply during the past 3 or 4 years. In 1956-57 high protein feed prices averaged the lowest since World War II. Record production of soybean meal has been a major factor in the lower level of protein feed prices, though the general decline in prices of livestock products from the high level in 1952-53 has tended to reduce demand. Prices of these feeds in 1957-58 may continue somewhere near the 1956-57 level.

Soybean meal prices have declined relative to corn during the last few years. Wholesale prices of soybean meal at Chicago averaged $25 to $30 per ton above the price of No. 3 Yellow corn per ton during the period 1952-54. The sharp decline in soybean meal since 1952-53 reduced this difference to only about $10 to $15 during the past year (table 16). The difference is even less if the price of soybean meal is adjusted for the cost of bags, which currently average about $4.50 per ton of meal bagged. As soybean meal prices approach the price of corn they become more competitive with corn and the level of soybean meal prices are influenced more by corn prices. While another big supply of soybean meal is in prospect for 1957-58, livestock prices are a little higher than a year ago and livestock production is expected to increase, which may help to support soybean meal prices near the level for 1956-57. Prices of lower protein feeds such as wheat millfeeds and hominy feed, which are fairly closely associated with feed grain prices, are expected to average lower in 1957-58 than in 1956-57.

Average prices received by farmers for hay have been 10 to 12 percent lower this summer and fall than in the same period of 1956. With the record supply available per animal unit they probably will continue lower through the winter and spring months. Prices are much lower than a year ago in the Western Corn Belt area where a bumper hay crop was produced this year, following the short crop of 1956 (table 13). They also are down substantially in a number of the mountain States and in the southern Great Plains. Prices are higher than last year in most of the States from New England to the Carolinas, where drought severely reduced 1957 production of hay and pasture crops.

Livestock-Feed Price Ratios Generally Favorable

Feed prices are generally lower in relation to prices of livestock and livestock products than in the fall of 1956. During most of 1957 livestock-feed price ratios have been favorable for hog and cattle producers and for dairymen. Feed price ratios probably will continue favorable to these producers during the coming winter and spring. The hog-corn ratio has been very favorable to hog producers this summer and fall and it probably will continue above average through the first half of 1958. In this period producers will be making plans for the 1958 spring and fall pig crops. Corn prices also have been low in relation to the price of finished beef cattle this past year and probably will continue so into the spring of 1958.

Lower feed grain prices are expected to be reflected in a little lower prices for dairy ration in 1957-58. The milk-feed price ratio, which has been above the long-term average this past year, is expected to continue so in 1957-58. Lower hay prices also will tend to lower the overall cost of feed to dairymen.

Prices of eggs and poultry, however, have been below average during the 1956-57 feeding season relative to feed costs. Lower product-feed price ratios for poultry producers reflect in part increasing efficiency of production in this industry. Ratios probably will continue below the 10-year average during 1957-58, although the egg-feed ratio is expected to be generally more favorable to poultry producers in 1957-58 than in 1956-57.

Increased Livestock Production In Prospect

With lower feed costs and abundant feed supplies, some increase in livestock production is in prospect for 1957-58. The overall increase, however, is expected to be moderate with grain-consuming animal units expected to increase from 162.8 million to around 164 million. Much of this prospective increase is expected to be in hogs. The favorable hog-corn ratio is expected to result in more hogs to be fed, especially 1958 spring pigs to be fed through the summer and fall of 1958. Producers in 10 major States have indicated their plans to increase their December-February farrowings by 7 percent. These hogs which make up about a third of the entire spring crop would be fed nearly entirely from 1957-58 feed supplies. Based on reports from producers in the 10 States the 1957 fall pig crop is up about 3 percent.

With ample supplies of lower priced corn, cattle producers are expected to continue heavy grain feeding of beef cattle even though there is a downtrend in total cattle numbers. With big sorghum grain supplies in the Southwest there will be increased use of sorghums for cattle fattening in that area. Dairymen also will continue to feed their cows liberally. The rate of feeding grain and other concentrates per cow increased to a new record in 1956-57 and will continue at a high level in the coming year. On October 1 the rate of feeding per cow was 5 percent higher than a year earlier and 26 percent above the 1946-55 average.

Because of the generally unfavorable ratios for egg production earlier this year the number of hens and pullets on farms will not be as large in 1957-58 as in 1956-57. On October 1 the number of pullets and young chickens was 13 percent smaller than a year earlier. This will mean fewer layers on farms through the first half of 1958. The number of broilers produced, however, has trended upward for a number of years and is expected at least to be maintained in 1957-58.

GOVERNMENT PROGRAMS RELATING TO FEED GRAINS

Support Rate for 1957 Corn Increased to $1.40 per Bushel

The Department of Agriculture announced on October 2 a 1957 national average support rate of $1.40 per bushel for farmers complying with their acreage allotments in the commercial area. This is 4 cents above the advance minimum support rate of $1.36 announced last fall, but 10 cents per bushel below the support for 1956 corn. The $1.40 per bushel support reflects 77 percent of the September 15 parity price of $1.82 per bushel. The basic national average support rate for corn produced in the commercial area, but not in compliance with acreage allotments, is $1.10 per bushel, 15 cents lower than the corresponding rate for 1956 corn.

The support rate for corn produced in the noncommercial area also was increased to 70 percent of parity as of the beginning of the 1957 marketing year to comply with a special provision of law effective for the 1957 crop. This would give a basic national average support rate of $1.27 per bushel, adjusted by counties. Since corn prices in most counties in the noncommercial area are historically above the United States average price, support rates for most of these counties are above the $1.27 base, ranging from a low of $1.15 per bushel in North Dakota to $1.51 in California and $1.52 in the New England States. The recently announced supports for this area average 20 to 30 cents above the rates announced last fall, and are a little higher than the supports for this area last year.

Price Supports for 1957 Crops of Oats, Barley and Sorghum Grains

Revised support rates have been announced for oats, barley and sorghum grain to reflect 70 percent of parity at the beginning of the marketing year for each of these grains. The support prices of oats and barley were increased 1 cent per bushel and sorghum grains 3 cents per 100 pounds from the support rates announced last February. The revised support rate for oats is 61 cents per bushel, 4 cents lower than in 1956; barley 95 cents per bushel, 7 cents lower than last year and sorghum grains $1.86 per 100 pounds, 11 cents lower.

Special distress price support loans have been announced for the 1957 sorghum grains in areas where regular storage is not available and where sorghum grain can be stored either on the ground or in temporary structures for short periods. These loans will mature in 90 days, but not later than March 31, 1958, and will be on a recourse basis at 80 percent of the regular county rates. During the 90 day period, farmers will be expected to arrange for adequate on-farm or commercial storage to take advantage of the full loan rate.

Price Support Activity Expected to be Heavy Again in 1957-58

The total quantity of feed grains going under price support is expected to be large again in 1957-58, as has been the case in the past 4 or 5 years. The quantity of corn going under price support may be about as large as the 476 million bushels placed under loan and purchase agreement in 1956-57. The quantity of sorghum grains placed under price support is expected to be much larger than in any previous year in view of the record crop produced. The quantity of barley placed under price support also probably will set a new record. Through September 15, farmers had placed twice as much sorghum grain and barley under price support as in the same period of 1956. The quantity of oats placed under price support, however, was down nearly 20 percent.

A large share of feed grains going under price support in recent years has been delivered to CCC in settlement for loans and purchase agreements. More than 90 percent of the 1954 and 1955 corn placed under price support and most of the 1956 corn has been, or is expected to be, delivered to CCC (table 18). Deliveries of barley and sorghum grain have also been comparatively large, while relatively smaller quantities of oats have been delivered to CCC under the program.

The large deliveries of feed grains under the price support program have resulted in mounting stocks in CCC ownership. Of the total of 47 million tons of feed grains carried over this year, it is estimated that nearly 39 million or a little over 80 percent of the total is in CCC ownership or under loan. Corn makes up a large share of this total.

Less Corn Eligible for Price Support in the Commercial Area

Smaller production of corn in the commercial area this year and reduced participation of farmers in the acreage allotment program in the commercial area has resulted in a substantially smaller quantity of corn eligible for full support rate. Corn production in the 1957 commercial area of 894 counties was

Table 18.- Feed grains: Price support operations, United States, 1952-57

Crop year	National average price support	Average price received by farmers 1/	Difference	Quantity placed under price support			Total deliveries to CCC	Under loan or owned by CCC at close of marketing year
				Loans 2/	Purchase agreements	Total		
	Dol. per bu.	Dol. per bu.	Dol. per bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.
				Corn				
1952	1.60	1.47	- .13	309	108	417	375	580
1953	1.60	1.42	- .18	369	102	471	3/420	736
1954	1.62	1.38	- .24	199	60	259	3/248	870
1955	1.58	1.21	- .37	356	65	421	3/400	1,050
1956	1.50	1.21	- .29	401	76	477	3/440	4/1,225
1957	1.40							
				Oats				
1952	.78	.79	.01	17	5	22	14	16
1953	.80	.74	- .06	46	10	56	44	41
1954	.75	.71	- .04	65	10	75	62	63
1955	.61	.60	- .01	56	13	69	37	76
1956	.65	.69	.04	34	2	36	3/18	37
1957	.61			5/15	---	5/15		
				Barley				
1952	1.22	1.37	.15	8	2	10	3	3
1953	1.24	1.17	- .07	36	9	45	32	33
1954	1.15	1.09	- .06	101	14	115	94	87
1955	.94	.92	- .02	79	17	96	77	71
1956	1.02	1.00	- .02	64	14	78	3/58	85
1957	.95			5/35	---	5/35		
				Sorghum grain				
	Dol. per cwt.	Dol. per cwt.	Dol. per cwt.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.
1952	2.38	2.82	.44	3	1	4	1	6/
1953	2.43	2.36	- .07	43	3	46	41	20
1954	2.28	2.25	- .03	111	3	114	110	70
1955	1.78	1.75	- .03	103	3	106	93	75
1956	1.97	2.05	.08	39	1	40	3/32	4/75
1957	1.86			5/25	---	5/25		

1/ Average price received by farmers during November-May for corn; season average price for other feed grains weighted by sales.

2/ Excludes purchase agreement grain converted to loans in the following year.

3/ Partly estimated, includes an allowance for grain under loan or purchase agreement that is expected to eventually be delivered to CCC.

4/ Preliminary estimates.

5/ Through September 15, 1957. In the same period of 1956, 18 million bushels of oats, 16 million bushels of barley and 12 million bushels of sorghum grains had been placed under price support.

6/ Less than 500,000 bushels.

Compiled from reports of Commodity Stabilization Service.

Table 19.- Corn: Production, price supports and price support activity in the commercial and noncommercial areas 1954-57

Item	Unit	1954	1955	1956	1957 1/
Commercial area					
Number of counties	Number	834	805	840	894
Acreage planted	Mil. acres	56.7	55.7	55.1	52.8
Yield planted acre	Bushel	44.6	44.3	50.3	50.9
Production	Mil. bu.	2,527	2,465	2,773	2,685
Eligible for price support					
Percentage of acreage 2/	Percent	30	40	24	19
Approximate quantity eligible	Mil. bu.	750	1,000	3/675	3/500
National average support level					
For complying farmers	Dol.per bu.	1.62	1.58	1.50	1.40
For noncomplying farmers	Dol.per bu.	4/	4/	1.25	1.10
Quantity of corn placed under price support					
Complying farmers	Mil. bu.	256.4	415.6	371.4	
Noncomplying farmers	Mil. bu.	4/	4/	99.7	
Noncommercial area					
Acreage planted	Mil. acres	25.5	25.4	23.5	20.8
Yield per planted acre	Bushel	20.8	30.1	28.9	29.8
Production	Mil. bu.	531	765	678	620
National average level of support 5/	Dol. per bu.	1.22	1.18	1.24	1.27
Quantity placed under price support	Mil. bu.	2.1	5.8	6/6.0	

1/ Preliminary, based on conditions in October 1957.

2/ Percentage of the total acreage in commercial area planted by farmers complying with their acreage allotments.

3/ Eligible for the higher national average support level of $1.50 per bushel in 1956 and $1.40 per bushel in 1957. All other corn in the commercial area was eligible for lower supports to noncomplying producers.

4/ Noncomplying loans were not available.

5/ Supports in the noncommercial area were based on a national average approximating 67½ percent of parity in 1954 and 1955 and 70 percent in 1956 and 1957.

6/ Preliminary.

Compiled from reports of Grain Division, Commodity Stabilization Service.

estimated in October at 2,685 million bushels, 88 million less than production in 840 counties in the commercial area last year. It is estimated that only about 19 percent, or about 500 million bushels, of this corn was produced by complying farmers and is thus eligible for full support of $1.40 per bushel. This is much less than the quantity that was eligible during the last 3 years. The quantity of corn grown on complying farms in these years ranged from 675 to 1,000 million bushels.

The 371 million bushels of 1956 corn placed under price support by complying farmers was over 50 percent of their total production. This was well above the 42 percent in 1955-56 and much higher than in most previous years. The percentage of the eligible corn placed under price support is expected to be even higher this year. Noncomplying farmers placed about 100 million bushels under price support at the $1.25 support rate in 1956, making a total of 471 million bushels in the commercial area.

The quantity of corn going under price support in the noncommercial area has never been more than a few million bushels. With large corn crops produced in the South in 1955 and 1956 about 6 million bushels were placed under price support in the noncommercial area in each of these years, but this was less than 1 percent of total production in the area. As a result of the relatively higher support price in the noncommercial area this year, a further increase in the quantity placed under price support in the area is in prospect, though it is expected to make up a very small percentage of the total.

CCC Disposes of 316 Million Bushels of Corn in 1956-57

During the 1956-57 marketing year the sales and donations of CCC totaled 316 million bushels of corn, the heaviest in recent years. Much of this was old corn taken over from the 1952, 1953, and 1954 crops. It was sold at prevailing market prices because of danger of loss from deterioration. Total sales included 195 million for domestic use and 121 million for export. The Department of Agriculture announced on October 4 that sales of nonstorable CCC corn from elevator storage or at major markets would be discountinued as far as possible to help strengthen corn prices during the heavy marketing season for the 1957 crop. For the entire 1957-58 marketing year, however, because of the substantial quantities of old corn remaining in CCC stocks, sales by CCC are expected to continue fairly heavy.

Table 20.- Corn: Sales by Commodity Credit Corporation, 1953-56

Year beginning October	To domestic consumers			For export 2/	Total sales
	Domestic sales 1/	Emergency Feed Grain Program	Total		
	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.
1953	140,794	23,616	164,410	38,363	202,773
1954	77,252	20,043	97,295	52,912	150,207
1955	78,313	3,920	82,233	60,490	142,723
1956	143,700	51,493	195,193	121,213	316,406

1/ Includes loss from fire, theft and spoilage, in addition to domestic sales and donations. 2/ Includes exports under international barter, transfers through I.C.A., in addition to export sales and donations.

While sales of corn were much heavier during 1956-57 than a year earlier, sales of sorghum grain totaled only about 15 million bushels, little more than a third as large as in 1955-56. During July-September, sales of barley totaled 16 million bushels, slightly higher than in that quarter of 1956. Sale of 7 million bushels of oats was much less than a year earlier.

Little Activity Under 1957 Emergency Feed Grain Program

The quantity of grains sold under the 1957 Emergency Feed program were small compared with the heavy sales under the 1956 program. Because of generally favorable weather for feed crops in most of the Country, only 36 counties (or parishes) in Texas, New Mexico and Louisiana were in the Emergency Feed Grain disaster area this summer. The program was not extended beyond October 1 in these counties. Through September purchase orders had been approved for only 1,600 tons of feed grains. Under the 1956 program purchase orders were approved for more than 3.5 million tons in the more than 500 counties in the drought disaster area.

1958 Soil Bank Program

A conservation reserve goal of 16.5 million acres has been announced for 1958. About 6.5 million acres were placed under contract through July 15, 1957 for the 1958 program, leaving a goal of about 10 million acres yet to be placed under contract. The national average rate is $10.00 per acre, the same as in 1957, ranging from $7.00 or $8.00 per acre in some of the Western and southern States to $13.00 in Connecticut, Massachusetts, New Jersey and Washington. In addition to the annual per acre payments, a cost-sharing payment will be made to assist farmers in establishing soil conservation practices ranging up to 80 percent of the total cost.

The 1958 Acreage Reserve Program for corn has not yet been announced. The total funds allocated to the Acreage Reserve Programs has been reduced from 750 million dollars to 500 million dollars. This may result in a reduction of funds available to corn from the amount allowed under the 1957 program. A total of 217.5 million dollars was allocated to the corn program in 1957, and 196 million dollars were obligated to farmers participating in the program. In 1957, 5.2 million acres were covered by agreements at an average rate of about $37.50 per acre. As the acreage of 1958 winter wheat signed up is much smaller than in 1957, a substantial surplus of funds will be available from the wheat program for distribution to other crops. This could modify the reduction in the funds available for corn.

Regulations applying to the Wheat Acreage Reserve Program have been changed so as to limit the acreage of land that can be diverted from wheat to barley and sorghums. Under the 1958 program wheat producers must agree not to harvest a total acreage of Soil Bank base crops (which includes all the grains) in excess of the farm Soil Bank base less the number of acres placed in the Acreage Reserve under all 1958 agreements and the conservation reserve at the regular rate. This, together with the smaller acreage of wheat placed in the Acreage Reserve program, will tend to reduce the area of land that can be seeded to feed crops grown in the Great Plains and the Southwest from the high levels of 1957.

Commercial Corn Producing Area for 1958 Announced

The Department of Agriculture announced on October 7 that the 1958 commercial corn producing area would include 932 counties in 26 States. The 1958 area includes all the counties included in the 1957 area, and an additional 38 counties not in the commercial area this year. The commercial area includes counties in two new States--Florida and South Carolina. Acreage allotments for the commercial area will be announced later. Farmers who comply with their acreage allotments will be eligible (1) for mandatory minimum supports, and (2) to participate in the Acreage Reserve Program.

PROSPECTS FOR FOREIGN TRADE IN 1957-58

Feed Grain Exports Expected to Continue Large in 1957-58

The outlook for feed grain exports in 1957-58 is favorable. Several factors in the world situation indicate United States exports of the four feed grains during the 1957-58 marketing year will at least equal if not exceed the high level of around 8 million tons of the last 2 marketing years.

Smaller supplies of oats and barley in Western Europe will increase the demand for imported feed grain to that area. The 1957 production of oats in Western Europe is estimated at 920 million bushels, 184 million less than last year and also below average. The barley crop is above average, but is smaller than the large crop last year. There also will be less low quality wheat in Western Europe than last year--the current wheat crop is generally of higher quality, therefore not so much will be feed to livestock. Smaller production in Africa and some other countries also is expected to increase the demand for imported feed grains. Supplies also are smaller than last year in the two major exporting countries, Canada and Argentina, though Canadian supplies are again much above average.

Total exports of the four feed grains, including grain equivalent of products, reached a record level of 8.1 million tons in the 1955-56 marketing year 1/, and declined only a little from this high level in 1956-57 to 7.5 million tons. (table 3.). While exports of barley and sorghums declined sharply from the high level reached in 1955-56, corn exports were much larger, nearly maintaining the total tonnage. Exports of corn, grain only, in 1956-57 totaled about 162 million bushels, the highest since 1921. Including the grain equivalent of products, exports of corn ranged from 11 to 20 million bushels per month giving a total of about 180 million bushels for the 1956-57 marketing year (table 23).

The large supply of feed grains in the United States, particularly corn, has placed special emphasis on exports as a means of disposing of surplus grain. Exports under special programs of Public Law 480 are expected to maintain heavy movement of feed grains into world trade. In addition, present policies of the Commodity Credit Corporation of selling corn on competitive bids will aid in maintaining heavy exports of feed grains. Government programs accounted for about two-thirds of the feed grain exports in 1956-57 marketing year, principally under Tital I and the barter provisions of Title III, Public Law 480.

World Corn Crop Near Record; Oats and Barley Crops Below Last Year

The world corn crop is now expected to total about 6.4 billion bushels, only a little below the record harvest last year. Production in North America is estimated at 3,512 million bushels, 171 million below the big crop last year. Production in Europe is estimated at 800 million bushels, up 120 million bushels from last year to a new record. Total African production is forcast at about 385 million bushels, down a little from last year. A larger outturn is forecast for South America than the 465 million bushels produced in 1956-57. Much of the 1957-58 crops in these two continents will be harvested in early 1958 so these forecasts are more tentative than estimates for Northern Hemisphere countries. Asia's corn crop, based on imcomplete reports, is slightly below last year's large outturn, though still above average.

1/ October-September for corn and sorghum grain, July-June for oats and barley.

Table 21.--Feed grains: Exports by type of program, July-June, 1956-57

Feed grain	Public Law 480					Section 402 3/	Cash sales 4/	Total exports
	Title I 1/	Title II 2/	Barter	Section 416	Total			
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
Corn	388	48	1,285	40	1,761	228	2,063	4,052
Barley	487	25	359	---	871	294	325	1,490
Sorghums	---	---	624	---	624	---	185	809
Oats	16	---	303	---	319	---	110	429
Total	891	73	2,571	40	3,575	522	2,683	6,780

1/ Sales for foreign currency.
2/ Shipments under foreign emergency disaster program.
3/ Sales for foreign currency for economic aid programs.
4/ Includes substantial quantities of corn sold from CCC stocks.

Foreign Agricultural Service.

Table 22.--Feed grains: Destination of United States exports by percent of total, July-June, 1951-56

Year beginning July	Western Hemisphere	Europe	Africa	Asia	Oceania	Total
	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
Average 1951-55	13	67	1	19	1/	100
1951	12	63	1	24	1/	100
1952	10	62	6	22	1/	100
1953	26	58	1/	16	1/	100
1954	10	71	1/	19	1/	100
1955	6	82	1/	12	1/	100
1956	14	66	1	19	1/	100

1/ Less than 0.5 percent.

Foreign Agricultural Service.

Total world production of oats and barley is below the high level of the last 2 years on the basis of preliminary information available to Foreign Agricultural Service. Total production of the 2 grains is now indicated at about 140 million short tons, 6 percent below the 1956 production, but still above average. The world barley crop, tentatively estimated at 3,120 million bushels, is 7 percent less than the large 1956 crop but substantially above average. Much of the reduction is in Europe, the Soviet Union and Africa. The production of oats is estimated at 4,050 million bushels, 5 percent smaller than last year. The reduction from last year is mainly in Western Europe, where reduced acreage resulted in a 17 percent smaller crop than in 1956.

Large Supplies of Oats and Barley in Canada

Total supplies of oats and barley in Canada for the 1957-58 marketing season are again much larger than average, though a little below the big supplies in 1956-57. While the 1957 oats crop, estimated in September at 388 million bushels, is 136 million bushels less than the big crop last year, the August 1 carryover of 223 million bushels was up more than 100 million bushels. This gives a total supply of 611 million bushels, only 5 percent below the big 1956 supply and the third largest of record.

The 1957-58 barley supply totals about 364 million bushels, 16 million less than last year, but 54 million above the 1950-54 average. Much of the 46 million bushel reduction in the 1957 crop from last year was offset by larger carryover stocks. The crop was estimated in September at 223 million bushels, 17 percent smaller than last year, but near average. The carryover on August 1 is 30 million bushels larger than last year and much larger than average.

Exports of oats and barley in 1956-57 (July-June) were larger than in 1955-56, but remained below the high level of 1952 and 1953. Exports of oats totaled 18 million bushels and barley 81 million. About 17 million bushels of oats and 26 million bushels of barley were shipped to the United States.

Argentine Corn Supply Down 12 Percent

The total Argentine corn supply for the 1957-58 April-March marketing year is estimated at 133 million bushels, 12 percent below the 152 million bushel supply last year. The 1957 crop, harvested last spring, is estimated at about 110 million bushels, 42 million less than in 1956. The smaller 1957 crop is principally the result of a drought which cut yield per acre,but also reflects a little smaller acreage than in 1956. The April 1, 1957 carryover totaled 23 million bushels, much larger than the neglible stocks on April 1, 1956. Exports of corn from Argentina, during May-July this year totaled 7.3 million bushels, only about half the 14.4 million exported in the same period of 1956. Exports for the 1957-58 season (April-March) probably will be somewhat less than the 45 million bushels exported in 1956-57.

Table 23 .- Feed grain: Exports, United States, crop years, by months, average 1950-54, annual 1954-57 1/

Year beginning	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Total
	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.
	Corn (including grain equivalent of products)												
Average 1950-54	8,267	10,591	13,591	10,024	8,902	10,900	9,389	8,476	7,254	7,937	7,196	7,481	110,008
1954	5,877	5,001	10,789	7,743	10,894	12,394	5,396	5,166	6,233	12,438	9,066	11,637	102,634
1955	12,583	11,840	13,200	9,244	7,803	8,676	10,997	12,670	1/10,557	8,236	6,879	7,198	119,883
1956	12,056	18,530	17,135	15,067	14,429	17,803	14,525	15,072	11,766	11,384	19,343	2/12,000	2/179,710
	Sorghum grain												
Average 1950-54	3,384	2,735	2,362	2,139	3,207	4,710	3,826	4,166	4,887	4,317	3,582	2,833	42,148
1954	3,019	246	212	170	1,417	1,621	1,656	5,220	11,537	8,394	7,665	6,528	47,685
1955	3,150	6,875	8,065	6,023	5,804	6,467	4,381	4,338	5,025	4,081	7,950	3,913	66,072
1956	2,812	2,116	2,362	1,240	1,108	550	335	1,872	656	3,626	4,225	2/1,000	2/21,902

Year beginning	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	Total
	Oats (including oatmeal)												
Average 1950-54	464	296	334	294	461	404	556	531	1,265	647	600	1,016	6,868
1954	217	272	345	348	779	701	1,862	1,260	3,061	1,782	1,527	3,273	15,427
1955	2,049	1,612	2,176	3,123	2,838	2,765	2,947	1,186	893	4,037	3,386	2,072	29,084
1956	2,823	3,783	4,725	3,836	2,076	2,570	1,614	1,423	869	1,203	1,134	1,237	27,293
1957	1,411	3,490											
	Barley (including malt and pearl barley)												
Average 1950-54	3,078	2,682	3,623	3,119	2,830	3,196	1,264	2,962	3,661	2,826	2,135	2,745	34,121
1954	4,484	1,825	2,791	3,215	3,160	4,175	1,352	3,761	5,019	3,349	4,963	5,369	43,463
1955	9,017	12,170	8,401	9,570	5,053	7,848	4,661	4,549	8,418	11,969	10,384	10,847	102,887
1956	9,039	6,752	7,286	6,238	3,983	3,012	3,386	3,677	5,531	3,576	6,052	3,570	62,102
1957	4,460	3,305											

1/ Beginning June 1956 includes shipments of relief or charity by individuals. 2/ Preliminary estimates.

Compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census.

Table 24.- Oats and barley: Imports, United States, by months, average 1950-54, annual 1954-57

Year beginning	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	Total
	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.
	Oats (including oatmeal)												
Average 1950-54	5,835	3,929	3,614	4,895	5,524	5,024	3,254	3,196	2,011	3,736	6,293	4,864	52,175
1954	2,839	412	758	1,673	3,316	2,189	1,820	2,064	1,812	1,179	1,275	687	20,024
1955	622	143	105	176	210	218	508	486	249	150	141	80	3,088
1956	130	2,169	245	215	1,166	1,131	1,337	1,680	2,022	977	3,551	2,176	16,799
1957	2,897	2,360											
	Barley (including malt and pearl barley)												
Average 1950-54	1,734	1,808	2,472	3,143	3,535	2,171	909	681	684	1,792	2,303	1,595	22,827
1954	2,825	2,569	2,904	2,931	3,582	2,842	676	678	857	1,094	1,851	1,300	24,109
1955	694	458	590	4,502	5,923	2,218	710	2,023	692	4,008	3,338	3,119	28,275
1956	3,383	2,281	2,901	4,073	2,327	2,732	1,506	677	2,012	739	2,387	1,524	26,542
1957	1,403	1,767											

Compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census.

Table 25.- Feed grains: Stocks in all positions, by quarters, United States, 1948-57

Year	January 1	April 1	July 1	October 1
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
		Corn		
1948	1,535,442	871,365	449,241	123,473
1949	2,573,037	1,812,191	1,267,087	813,012
1950	2,683,803	1,939,951	1,379,766	844,466
1951	2,613,042	1,851,994	1,257,027	739,518
1952	2,365,696	1,516,639	972,004	487,121
1953	2,561,814	1,799,636	1,264,378	769,137
1954	2,685,773	1,994,351	1,406,879	919,681
1955	2,848,771	2,149,485	1,601,274	1,034,823
1956	3,082,010	2,308,623	1,741,836	1,165,495
1957	3,409,529	2,586,905	1,962,800	1,356,652
		Oats		
1948	769,906	426,541	181,953	1,221,595
1949	952,623	595,173	290,326	1,057,400
1950	826,116	496,196	207,520	1,181,907
1951	920,640	578,293	286,226	1,157,569
1952	889,847	551,461	277,201	1,069,487
1953	837,723	492,970	249,031	1,025,103
1954	807,713	476,014	226,641	1,230,338
1955	966,811	593,051	302,693	1,332,105
1956	1,042,868	652,638	346,989	1,051,261
1957	785,302	475,612	238,542	1,184,069
		Barley		
1948	187,650	115,480	52,282	294,599
1949	230,007	161,519	100,783	247,568
1950	191,400	133,412	79,599	307,409
1951	244,265	163,556	93,569	268,645
1952	203,766	131,992	73,349	221,296
1953	164,157	97,711	51,231	237,756
1954	178,637	124,417	71,144	358,500
1955	285,195	207,499	130,550	405,813
1956	306,561	204,822	117,096	388,889
1957	289,585	200,913	126,710	463,730
		Sorghum grains		
1948	45,316	1/	1/	6,688
1949	86,920	1/	1/	18,674
1950	128,155	1/	1/	59,705
1951	213,240	1/	1/	38,105
1952	149,847	1/	1/	10,014
1953	55,640	1/	1/	7,496
1954	81,474	1/	1/	22,260
1955	197,865	1/	1/	74,977
1956	226,489	1/	117,810	81,376
1957	204,183	138,847	98,998	80,640

1/ Stocks in all positions not reported.

Table 26.- Feed grains: Distribution of October 1 stocks, United States, average 1950-54, annual 1948-57

Year	Farm	Terminal market	Commodity Credit Corporation 1/	Interior mill, elevator and warehouse	Total
	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.
			Corn		
Average 1950-54	328,916	23,703	333,020	66,346	751,985
1948	112,122	1,522	---	9,829	123,473
1949	696,149	9,614	67,640	39,609	813,012
1950	470,146	40,127	253,316	80,877	844,466
1951	313,138	32,785	314,941	78,654	739,518
1952	171,970	18,186	244,603	52,362	487,121
1953	329,972	9,365	384,400	45,400	769,137
1954	359,355	18,052	467,837	74,437	919,681
1955	313,761	31,926	559,724	129,412	1,034,823
1956	300,095	64,134	599,768	201,498	1,165,495
1957	416,276	115,856	514,023	310,497	1,356,652
			Oats		
Average 1950-54	1,040,920	28,587	2,137	61,237	1,132,881
1948	1,158,607	18,902	---	44,086	1,221,595
1949	981,300	26,706	---	49,394	1,057,400
1950	1,103,985	22,020	64	55,838	1,181,907
1951	1,074,986	33,213	203	49,167	1,157,569
1952	971,279	34,204	172	63,832	1,069,487
1953	938,266	27,122	924	58,791	1,025,103
1954	1,116,083	26,377	9,323	78,555	1,230,338
1955	1,190,892	37,581	13,857	87,136	1,329,466
1956	923,394	38,424	6,881	82,562	1,051,261
1957	1,079,183	25,420	2,277	77,189	1,184,069
			Barley		
Average 1950-54	173,987	23,979	1,967	78,788	278,721
1948	207,435	19,254	---	67,910	294,599
1949	145,264	33,978	2,441	65,885	247,568
1950	185,751	33,429	3,613	84,616	307,409
1951	171,690	28,254	1,646	67,055	268,645
1952	132,176	20,085	738	68,297	221,296
1953	150,939	14,631	104	72,082	237,756
1954	229,381	23,495	3,732	101,892	358,500
1955	260,039	28,468	3,332	113,945	405,784
1956	225,013	51,447	1,983	110,446	388,889
1957	272,305	44,855	4,615	141,955	463,730
			Sorghum grains		
Average 1950-54	5,136	6,514	1,396	14,470	27,516
1948	3,981	2,289	---	418	6,688
1949	6,802	8,821	---	3,051	18,674
1950	4,962	12,124	2,580	40,039	59,705
1951	7,823	11,355	1,978	16,949	38,105
1952	5,882	2,635	148	1,349	10,014
1953	3,594	1,223	13	2,666	7,496
1954	3,418	5,233	2,261	11,348	22,260
1955	6,303	20,430	3,382	44,862	74,977
1956	5,553	23,755	6	52,062	81,376
1957	3,412	18,806	20	58,402	80,640

1/ In bins or other storage owned or controlled by CCC. Other CCC-owned grain is included in stocks at other positions.

Table 27.--Feed grains: Stocks owned by CCC, by positions, October 1, 1957

State	CCC bin sites	Terminal elevators	Sub-terminal and country elevators and warehouses	In transit	Total
	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.
			Corn		
Maine	---	727	---	---	727
Massachusetts	---	429	---	---	429
New York	---	6,902	14,123	---	21,025
New Jersey	15	522	---	---	537
Pennsylvania	---	566	3,413	---	3,979
Ohio	9,777	9,423	11,868	---	31,068
Indiana	31,653	8,543	14,672	---	54,868
Illinois	104,314	818	71,272	---	176,404
Michigan	8,792	---	5,113	---	13,905
Wisconsin	5,499	2,934	2,247	---	10,680
Minnesota	37,566	11,127	26,359	---	75,052
Iowa	194,884	9,784	96,114	---	300,782
Missouri	15,445	5,813	8,013	---	29,271
North Dakota	1,061	---	89	---	1,150
South Dakota	39,997	---	13,394	---	53,391
Nebraska	57,087	12,280	49,521	---	118,888
Kansas	7,751	6,225	11,068	---	25,044
Maryland	---	964	---	---	964
North Carolina	---	---	711	---	711
Kentucky	176	2,490	487	---	3,153
Arkansas	---	---	339	---	339
Texas	---	52	4,066	---	4,118
Colorado	6	184	7	---	197
California	---	1,242	28	---	1,270
Other States	---	14	117	---	131
In transit					
Minneapolis area	---	---	---	368	368
Chicago area	---	---	---	1,542	1,542
Dallas area	---	---	---	223	223
Portland area	---	---	---	4	4
Kansas City	---	---	---	2,104	2,104
Total	514,023	81,039	333,021	4,241	932,324
			Other grains (United States total)		
Barley	4,615	29,447	26,058	2,382	62,502
Oats	2,277	8,607	12,357	2,281	25,522
Sorghum grain	20	27,052	47,083	909	75,064

Compiled from reports of Commodity Stabilization Service, Grain Division.

Table 28.-Corn, oats and barley: Domestic disappearance and exports, by quarters, United States, average 1950-54, annual 1948-56

Year beginning October	October-December 1/		January-March		April-June		July-September		October-September	
	Domestic disappearance	Exports 2/	Domestic disappearance	Exports 2/	Domestic disappearance	Exports 2/	Domestic disappearance	Exports 2/	Domestic disappearance	Exports 2/
	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.
	Corn									
Average 1950-54	1,217	33	723	30	537	25	488	22	2,965	110
1948	1,135	20	714	47	520	26	429	25	2,798	118
1949	1,327	40	718	26	539	22	511	24	3,095	112
1950	1,276	31	726	35	563	32	499	19	3,063	117
1951	1,277	23	824	26	524	20	472	13	3,097	82
1952	1,170	47	729	34	501	34	466	30	2,866	145
1953	1,254	40	668	24	566	22	469	18	2,957	104
1954	1,107	22	669	31	532	17	533	33	2,841	103
1955 3/	1,145	38	748	26	533	34	554	22	2,980	120
1956 3/	1,159	48	776	47	584	41	562	44	3,081	180
	Oats									
Average 1950-54	263	1	360	3	275	2	428	2	1,326	8
1948	270	9	356	7	301	6	445	9	1,372	31
1949	236	4	336	1	290	1	397	2	1,259	8
1950	266	1	347	2	304	2	424	1	1,341	6
1951	279	1	345	1	297	1	444	1	1,364	4
1952	248	1	358	1	261	1	397	1	1,264	4
1953	251	1	339	1	264	1	409	1	1,263	4
1954	269	2	373	6	287	6	469	6	1,398	20
1955 3/	281	9	386	5	297	9	440	11	1,404	34
1956 3/	260	8	311	4	240	4	391	7	1,202	23
	Barley									
Average 1950-54	63	9	65	8	59	8	79	14	266	39
1948	63	6	63	8	59	5	82	12	267	31
1949	57	6	59	3	57	1	75	5	248	15
1950	57	10	70	13	61	12	73	12	261	47
1951	65	6	65	9	57	4	69	15	256	34
1952	55	12	63	6	51	3	66	6	235	27
1953	67	7	55	1	59	5	91	9	272	22
1954	72	11	70	10	68	14	98	30	308	65
1955 3/	89	22	88	18	65	33	81	23	323	96
1956 3/	100	13	80	13	64	13	89	10	333	49
	Total (Million tons)									
Average 1950-54	39.8	1.1	27.5	1.1	20.9	.9	22.4	1.0	110.6	4.1
1948	37.6	.9	27.2	1.6	20.7	.9	21.2	1.1	106.7	4.5
1949	42.2	1.3	26.9	.8	21.1	.7	22.5	.8	112.7	3.6
1950	41.4	1.1	27.5	1.3	22.2	1.2	22.5	.8	113.6	4.4
1951	41.8	.8	30.1	1.0	20.8	.7	21.9	.7	114.6	3.2
1952	38.1	1.6	27.6	1.1	19.4	1.1	20.9	1.0	106.0	4.8
1953	40.7	1.3	25.4	.7	21.5	.7	21.9	.7	109.5	3.4
1954	37.0	.9	26.4	1.2	21.1	.9	24.8	1.7	109.3	4.7
1955 3/	38.7	1.7	29.2	1.2	21.2	1.9	24.5	1.3	113.6	6.1
1956 3/	39.0	1.8	28.6	1.7	21.7	1.5	24.1	1.6	113.4	6.6

1/ Includes all corn in silage, part of which is consumed after January 1. 2/ Corn, cornmeal, grits and wet process products, oats and oat meal, barley and malt expressed in grain equivalent. 3/ Preliminary.

Table 29.- Feed grains: Planted and harvested acreages, United States, average 1950-54, annual 1948-57

Year	Corn, all purposes		Oats		Barley		Sorghums	
	Planted	Harvested	Planted	Harvested	Planted	Harvested	Planted 1/	Harvested for grain
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres
Average 1950-54	82,425	80,826	43,704	37,928	11,469	10,173	15,622	8,443
1948	85,522	84,778	43,838	39,280	13,063	11,905	13,214	7,317
1949	86,738	85,595	43,132	37,794	11,132	9,872	11,064	6,602
1950	82,859	81,818	45,044	39,306	13,010	11,155	16,055	10,346
1951	83,275	80,729	41,015	35,233	10,790	9,424	15,028	8,544
1952	82,230	80,940	42,341	37,012	9,190	8,236	12,289	5,326
1953	81,574	80,459	43,220	37,536	9,615	8,680	14,590	6,295
1954	82,185	80,186	46,898	40,551	14,740	13,370	20,148	11,702
1955	81,097	79,530	47,523	39,243	16,335	14,564	23,979	12,866
1956 2/	78,557	75,950	44,648	33,639	14,712	12,827	21,503	9,349
1957 3/	73,585	72,289	42,482	35,774	16,311	14,964	27,130	4/18,027

1/ Acreage planted for all purposes including sirup.
2/ Preliminary.
3/ Indicated July 1.
4/ Indicated August 1.

Table 30.- Corn: Market receipts and terminal stocks, by weeks, August-October 1956 and 1957

Period 1/		1956		1957	
		Market receipts	Terminal market stocks	Market receipts	Terminal market stocks
		1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.
August	3	3,909	68,466	4,517	139,360
	10	3,605	68,038	3,878	135,122
	17	3,908	65,792	4,167	132,582
	24	4,680	63,800	5,755	130,973
	31	3,727	64,332	6,142	128,029
September	7	3,488	65,176	4,716	126,473
	14	3,731	63,765	3,536	122,552
	21	4,353	63,942	3,315	124,219
	28	4,886	64,134	3,927	120,317
October	5	5,123	63,770	2,935	119,066
	12	5,249	64,492	4,118	116,640
	19	8,753	67,496	4,567	2/113,023

1/ Stocks at terminal markets on Saturday and market receipts for week ended previous Thursday.

2/ Preliminary.

Table 31.- Production, stocks, and foreign trade in byproduct feeds, foreign trade in feed grains, and corn and barley processing, August and September 1957, with comparisons 1/

Commodity	Production					Stocks 2/				
	July 1956	Aug. 1956	1957			Aug. 1, 1956	Sept.1, 1956	1957		
			June	July	Aug.			July 1	Aug. 1	Sept. 1
	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons
Byproduct feeds 3/										
Soybean cake and meal	475.3	513.0	592.8	583.0	604.2	182.7	145.8	157.1	129.0	93.6
Cottonseed cake and meal	62.3	85.2	72.4	58.5	71.0	164.2	120.3	287.8	251.8	209.6
Linseed cake and meal	18.3	17.7	28.1	54.2	60.9	24.1	11.0	15.6	36.5	49.2
Peanut cake and meal	7.3	2.9	3.0	3.7	5.3	5.8	3.4	3.9	3.2	2.5
Copra cake and meal	10.4	8.9	7.9	9.3	8.8	4.8	2.6	.6	.8	.8
Total	573.6	627.7	704.2	708.7	750.2	381.6	283.1	465.0	421.3	355.7
Corn gluten feed and meal	77.5	93.5	71.9	78.5	85.9	4/	4/	4/	4/	4/
Brewers' dried grains	25.7	23.4	23.4	24.7	21.4	5.4	4.8	3.7	3.9	3.8
Distillers' dried grains	12.8	17.7	21.1	11.9	16.2	1.6	1.9	5.4	3.6	1.8
Wheat millfeeds	348.0	394.0	347.0	366.0	351.4	4/	4/	4/	4/	4/
Rice millfeeds	31.4	29.2	16.3	25.1	30.0	4/	4/	4/	4/	4/
Alfalfa meal	222.0	190.7	223.5	243.7	207.7	299.1	358.8	186.9	298.7	390.3
Fish meal and solubles	67.3	61.1	45.4	66.9	52.1	4/	4/	4/	4/	4/
Dry or powdered skim milk	1.0	.8	.8	.7	.6	.9	1.0	.8	.8	.8

Commodity	Foreign trade									
	Imports					Exports				
	July 1956	Aug. 1956	1957			July 1956	Aug. 1956	1957		
			June	July	Aug.			June	July	Aug.
	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons
Soybean cake and meal	0	0	0	0	0	19.8	28.9	34.1	27.1	24.4
Cottonseed cake and meal	7.0	8.2	5.0	6.3	.7	1.2	1.9	.1	.2	.3
Linseed cake and meal	0	0	.9	.4	.1	9.3	14.1	.1	.1	1.3
Peanut cake and meal	0	0	0	0	0	10.4	3.7	1.5	.8	.2
Copra cake and meal	1.9	2.4	4.9	7.2	5.6	0	0	0	0	0
Total	8.9	10.6	10.8	13.9	6.4	40.7	48.6	35.8	28.2	26.2
Wheat millfeeds	11.1	10.3	6.1	9.0	7.9	.2	5/	1.9	3.9	7.3
Fish meal and solubles	6.3	4.8	7.7	7.8	7.6	4/	4/	4/	4/	4/
Tankage	.9	1.0	.6	.5	.7	4/	4/	4/	4/	4/
	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.
Feed grains 3/										
Corn, including products	89	61	60	24	66	8,236	6,879	10,893	11,384	19,329
Oats, including oatmeal	130	2,169	2,176	2,897	2,360	2,823	3,783	1,237	1,411	3,490
Barley, including malt	3,383	2,281	1,524	1,403	1,767	9,039	6,753	3,570	4,460	3,305
Sorghum grain	4/	4/	4/	4/	4/	4,081	7,950	656	3,626	4,225

Commodity	Grain processing or use						
	1956			1957			
	June	July	August	May	June	July	August
	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.
Corn							
Wet-processing	11,099	11,391	12,695	12,023	11,473	11,661	12,321
Distilled spirits and alcohol	1,972	951	1,691	3,048	2,215	1,201	1,644
Barley							
Malt liquors	8,127	8,241	7,940	7,688	7,610	8,324	7,135
Distilled spirits and alcohol	470	247	422	597	401	214	310

1/ Data compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census, Agricultural Marketing Service, Fish and Wildlife Service of the Department of the Interior, and Price Waterhouse and Company, New York. 2/ At processors' plants. 3/ October-September year for all items except oats and barley which is July-June. 4/ Not reported. 5/ Less than 500 tons.

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